

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1936

NO. 9



WHEN WAR COMES

WHO OWNS THE LAND?

Planned Protection



A sure sign of the revival of business and the return of employment is seen in the interest shown by the local unions in group life insurance protection.

Some locals—"sold" on the idea and covered by a policy for some time—were obliged to drop their policy when times were bad and jobs were scarce, and are now making inquiries as to renewals.

Other locals never enjoyed the protection of a group life insurance policy—perhaps because some one individual blocked the plan—but are now looking into it seriously.

There are many arguments in favor of a co-operative arrangement such as this. It substitutes for the old "pass-the-hat" method of meeting the death of a brother, a new up-to-date benefit arranged and paid for by the members while they live. In other words it is "planned protection"—protection for those left behind to mourn the member's death, planned for by the member himself to meet the situation whenever it should arise.

Co-operation of all the members makes a group life insurance policy possible—something which no member can do for himself alone, but which he and the others can combine to do for all.

The cost is another important feature, because an average premium is charged. Occasionally a very young member finds it is not much cheaper for him than individual insurance, and therefore he blocks the plan for all the others. We would like to remind him what the older members have done in days gone by to pave the way for his enjoyment of improved wages, hours, and working conditions. Surely he should co-operate if at all possible in "planned protection," thus increasing his own estate at comparatively small cost.

Many Locals are considering this "Planned Protection" now. Why not put it across in your Local for the benefit of all?

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

Editors of labor publications appear to have appreciated greatly our article in the July number entitled "Ye Labor Editor Performs Many Jobs." This is a review of the work of weekly labor publications and it was widely reprinted.

The Sioux City Union Advocate points a vigorous moral. It declares "Too few of our union leaders and members realize the hard sledding faced by a publication that represents their interests. Some are always ready to make that going harder and too few are willing to make it easier." Then the editor goes on to point out that unions usually appreciate their weekly paper when they are up against a stiff fight but after it is over they forget its service.

Then comes this smashing observation: "We hold this to be true: The mere knowledge that a medium of publicity exists tends to hold employers from adopting policies that are detrimental to the interests of their organized employees. Show us a city where no local labor paper exists and we'll show you a weak labor movement."

The Washington State Labor News, the official organ of the Seattle Central Labor Council, has recently included an interesting department in its pages. This is called the "Northwest Electrical News" and has an excellent physical display. It contains articles of varying purport of primary interest to electrical workers.

We call attention to a drawing in this month's issue by the daughter of Pat King, one of our valued contributors. Here is another instance where the daughter of a labor leader displays considerable artistic power.

Art has tremendous commercial value in every department of industry today. Automobiles do not sell unless they are beautiful. Labor should realize this and value highly the young artists coming on capable of interpreting the labor movement.

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— THE —
END PRODUCT
OF HUMANITY
THROUGH ITS
-INSTRUMENT-
GOVERNMENT-
in last analysis
MEN

The International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers ~ by
maintaining schools, and
by upholding high standards
of workmanship, health,
living conditions, and
citizenship, is an aid to
GOOD GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT power projects
have had / and have / cooperative
support of the International
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

**TENNESSEE
VALLEY
AUTHORITY-
BOULDER DAM
GRAND COULEE
RURAL
ELECTRIFICATION**



Types of Posters Appearing in the Exhibit of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the Third World Power Conference, Washington, D. C. (Mayflower Hotel). Probably the First Recognition of Union at Such International Gathering.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1936

NO. 9

Status of Labor Unions in War Time

It is now 17 years since America mobilized for the great push in Europe.

A new generation has arrived on the scene with hardly a memory of the catastrophe. There has been surprisingly little examination of that period in its relationship to labor, and such an examination of course may turn up ore of great value.

During the period from 1917 to the close of the war, labor and labor unions co-operated fully with the American government. This was largely voluntary co-operation because the leaders of the labor movement were convinced of the justice of the cause of the Allies. Labor has always considered that it profited from the war. It, in company with other sections of the nation, carried the illusion of prosperity, and moved exhilaratingly, on the whole, to the conflict. Despite this fact, there has been a great deal of disillusionment not only in the ranks of labor but in the ranks of other sections of the community about war in general.

War Is Economic

Labor knows that war has a stern economic foundation. There is little doubt that many of the economic problems of the depression—which is a kind of war—can be traced to war debts and it is surely true that every economic tendency was greatly accentuated by the war. The charge that the American government is greatly in debt would fall to the ground as inanely trivial if three-fourths of this debt had not been contracted in order to fight Germany. The five or six billion dollars spent for relief during the period of the depression looks like a bagatelle compared with the 25 or 30 billion spent for war preparations. Thinking labor men also know that much of the hostility by the economic groups at this period has been accentuated by the fact that somebody must pay this war debt. Labor has come to believe that it must do the paying as well as fighting. Labor saw the gains in membership that it made during the war period disappear almost overnight, and it felt the stern impact of an open shop drive shortly after the conflict closed. And so labor is in the mood today to re-examine that period of preparation and expenditure in its relationship to possible future eventualities.

There is at hand a report of a special committee in the United States Senate known as Report No. 944, Part 4, pre-

Did war managers learn how completely to dominate situation for future tests? Is future plan more complete? No strong war party in U. S.

pared under the chairmanship of Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, which has vital significance for labor unions. This bulletin examines the proposals of the United States War Department as expressed in Bills S. 1716-1722 relating to industrial mobilization in war time. These bills presented by the War Department are described.

"S. 1716 (74th Cong., 1st sess.) is a bill to create a capital-issues committee.

"S. 1717 is a bill giving the President control over industry, the power to fix prices and wages, establish priorities of manufacture and distribution, to purchase and sell any products, to requisition any products, to license production, sale, and distribution, to regulate speculation and profiteering, and to suspend laws.

"S. 1718 authorizes the President to take over any personal or real property and to sell it.

"S. 1719 is a bill to establish a marine war-risk insurance bureau.

"S. 1720 is a bill authorizing an administration of war trade with power to control exports and imports, secure their distribution, provide for ocean transportation, etc.

"S. 1721 is a universal draft bill for all male citizens above the age of 18, providing that all persons registered shall remain subject to induction into the public armed force of the United States, and placing under military law all persons who are called during and also six months after the emergency, making all citizens over 18 liable to service in the armed forces, deferring liability to legislative and judicial officers and certain other public offices, giving courts martial concurrent jurisdiction to try registrants failing to report for duty, etc.

"S. 1722 is a bill creating a war-finance corporation with a capital stock of \$500,000,000 authorized to issue bonds up to \$3,000,000,000, to extend loans to banks to finance war needs," etc.

Power to Fix Wages

It will be noted that Bill 1717 proposes to give the President power to fix prices and wages and that Bill 1722 creates a war finance corporation with a capital stock of \$500,000,000.

The report of this committee probably is more significant because it represents opposition not only to the War Department's plan but perhaps to the administration itself. Sometimes it is well to go to the opposition when one wants to see the full outlines of any given proposals. However, it should be said that war is a mass effort utilizing whole populations and is in the large a matter non-political and non-partisan.

1. The report of the committee is permeated by a strong feeling for democratic values, respect for organized labor and an aversion to profiteering. The committee does not believe that profiteering can be eliminated in time of war. The committee states:

"There are two reasons for believing that even theoretically full powers to eliminate profiteering actually would not be used for this purpose. (1) Industry, through its control over production, can strike against the government which is, in fact, in no position to commandeer any industry or plant, and thus force compliance with its wishes in regard to prices and contracts. (2) The control agencies must necessarily be administered by men who are industrially trained and presumably sympathetic to private industry's contentions.

"The committee notes the testimony of the War Department representative that he did not 'know how to take the profits out of war and get the material we have to get.'"

The committee goes on to declare:

"The committee finds that this bill (S. 1719) would give the President the power to fix wages throughout the country and that such fixing of wages could not, in fact, be accompanied by equally successful limitation of prices or profits, and that, in effect, the employees under this bill and under S. 1721, taken together, would suffer unequally as against owners and management."

The committee feels that labor unions are going to fare badly in the next war. They visualize a set-up based upon their reading of these bills, which does not look toward voluntary co-operation of labor but toward coercion based upon a policy "either to work or fight or starve." It goes on to point out that the proposed

industrial mobilization plan sets up a controller general of labor. The important fact about this officer is that he is not to be a labor man but "an outstanding industrial leader." "Moreover," the committee goes on to say, "the war industries administration does not provide for any labor representation at all except on an advisory council which has neither authority nor actual responsibility."

Labor Unions Nullified

Another startling fact revealed by the committee is that the military force does not have merely control over soldiers but has military control over the entire male population continuously and the committee visualizes the shifting of men at will from industry to industry and from state to state by the military, to make them work at will, under penalty of being cut off from food, fuel and the other necessities of life. In short, under such a system labor unions would find it impossible to preserve themselves as entities. Moreover, the committee finds that a workman can not "refuse employment in private industry under conditions or wages which do not satisfy his needs."

Then comes the smashing climax of this indictment of the industry mobilization plan:

"The power to call into military service any union or other representatives of labor who become spokesman for other employees in attempts to secure

higher wages, is the power to break strikes. This can also be done through the use of military force in removing the spokesman from the plant involved to other plants or into active service or cutting off the food allowances of all strikers."

The committee declares that Bill 1721 can enable the government to operate industrial plants by men in uniform, or vice versa, the War Department can take the men from any plant en masse and put them into military service. The committee believes this military control of labor would be unconstitutional and they foresee that an unscrupulous president could perpetuate his dictatorial war control over the nation during a long period following the actual hostilities.

All Labor Functions Usurped

Continuing to describe the control of labor and labor unions by the War Department in time of war, the committee quotes sections of the bills to prove that such agencies as the United States Department of Labor would be practically abolished in so far as relationships with labor go. The War Department would take over all the peace-time functions of labor agencies. The placement of workers in jobs and the conciliation of industrial disputes would be handled by the War Department. The War Department is quite frank about this, it seems, and one of the bills states: "Several of the more

important departments exist to serve particular classes both in peace and war. It would be unfair to expect them to exercise emergency restrictive control over the people they were created to serve." The committee argument points out that the war labor board would be entirely in the hands of industrialists, not labor men. What the committee sees is a draft of labor, not merely a draft of soldiers.

The committee goes on to interpret the Army bills and points out that employers who wish to raise wages by agreement with unions could be prevented from doing so by the War Department on the grounds of "unethical competition." Moreover, the Industrial Mobilization Plan declares for the abolishment of "all restrictive regulations not having the force of law which unreasonably limit production." This, no doubt, is a blow at labor union agreements.

The report of the committee goes on to say that wages during the conflict of 1918 did not go up very rapidly. In 1914 the committee lists real wages at the index 100. In 1918 they list the index of real earnings at 104, not a great increase when compared to war profits. The committee also foresees a tremendous increase in the power of industrialists during a war period. It believes that industry can go on a strike where labor can't. It illustrates this

(Continued on page 404)



American School Children Happily Facing the Future. Under Fascism These "Kids" Would Be Drilling for War.

Courtesy of Christian Science Monitor.

How Mr. "You" is Affected by Security

By JOHN G. WINANT, Chairman, Social Security Board

A YEAR ago the President of the United States signed the Social Security Act, which provides aid for the needy and dependent and protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age. Both Houses of Congress had passed this measure by overwhelming majorities. The vote in the House was 371 for passage and 33 against passage. The vote in the Senate was 77 for passage and six against passage. Thirteen Democrats voted against the Act in the House and one against it in the Senate. More than three times as many Republicans in Congress voted for the Social Security Act as voted against it. It was viewed as a non-partisan humanitarian measure.

Prior to the introduction of this legislation in Congress, a committee on economic security, appointed by the President, surveyed the subject. The committee was assisted by a staff of experts and by 14 advisory groups of more than 100 persons; these included economists, experts in social science and social insurance, and men trained in government and business, all of whom were selected on the basis of competence and without regard to political affiliations. This group spent six months exploring this field of human need. Before the final measure was reported out, two ranking committees of Congress, the ways and means committee of the House, and finance committee in the Senate, had this legislation under consideration for over four months. The reports of these hearings contain a combined total of some 2,500 printed pages.

Civil Service Reigns

The administration of the major provisions of the act is vested by law in a board of three members. Not more than two of the members of the board may be members of the same political party. The members appointed to the board required confirmation by the Senate. Appointments made by the board are subject to civil-service law. Lawyers and experts are excepted, but under the practice of the board, lawyers are certified by the Civil Service Commission, and the Civil Service Commission passes on both positions of experts and the individuals appointed to fill such positions. As of July 31, there were 971 persons working for the board. Of this number, 810 have been taken from civil service lists, and the others have been qualified as experts or attorneys by the Civil Service Commission. All salaries are approved by the Civil Service Commission. All initial salaries are fixed by the Civil Service Commission. Increases in salary must conform to the Classification Act. A small exempted fund has been used to employ a single actuary of high standing.

There are those who have criticized this Act. That has been true of all social-welfare legislation. In order to

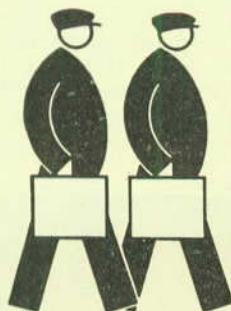
Distinguished leader of Social Security Administration reviews first year's accomplishment, calls Act "Most humane document written into law in this century."

get a clearer understanding of the objectives sought in relation to the particular legislation enacted, it may be well to suggest certain underlying principles and factual information that motivated those responsible for the development of the Social Security Act.

The ends sought under this measure

(Continued on page 397)

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE— HOW THEY ARE AFFECTED BY THE FEDERAL-STATE PROGRAM FOR SOCIAL SECURITY



GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

(Includes those normally employed but at present unemployed)

38 million men
11 million women

Eligible for:*

1. Federal Old-Age Retirement Benefits.†
2. Unemployment Compensation.
3. Maternal and Child Health Services.
4. Public Health Services.
5. Vocational Rehabilitation.



NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

5 million men
31 million women

Eligible for:*

1. Aid to the Needy Aged.
2. Aid to the Needy Blind.
3. Maternal and Child Health Services.
4. Public Health Services.
5. Vocational Rehabilitation.



CHILDREN

(UNDER 16 YEARS)

19 million boys
19 million girls

Eligible for:*

1. Aid to Dependent Children.
2. Maternal and Child Health Services.
3. Services to Crippled Children.
4. Child Welfare Services.
5. Public Health Services.

SOURCE: 1930 CENSUS

PREPARED BY INFORMATIONAL SERVICE,
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

* WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS
† ONLY BENEFIT FEDERALLY
ADMINISTERED

"Nine Old Men in Black Robes"

By DUNCAN MACKENZIE

"THIS Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land." So says the sixth article, paragraph 2, of our Constitution.

Nine men—the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—have the final say as to what the Constitution really means, and whether a law is really "in pursuance thereof" and agreeable thereto. When these nine men have to make up their minds on some case, some of the things that count are their upbringing, their past associations, their way of looking at life—we may call it their personality, or their character, or their philosophy.

This would not be a tactful thing to say to a judge or to a lawyer, because it means that the *personal views* of the court enter into its decisions.

Yet it is not such a blasphemous thing as conservative thinkers would have us believe. The conservative interests themselves, when Justice Sutherland was nominated, rejoiced because his "views" were "sound;" but when Justice Brandeis was nominated, they were

Why do majority opinions of the U. S. Supreme Court generally favor the "vested interests?" Is the answer to be found in the "background" of the justices? All "corporation lawyers," with one possible exception.

angry, because his "views" were "unsound."

Practically All "Corporation Lawyers"

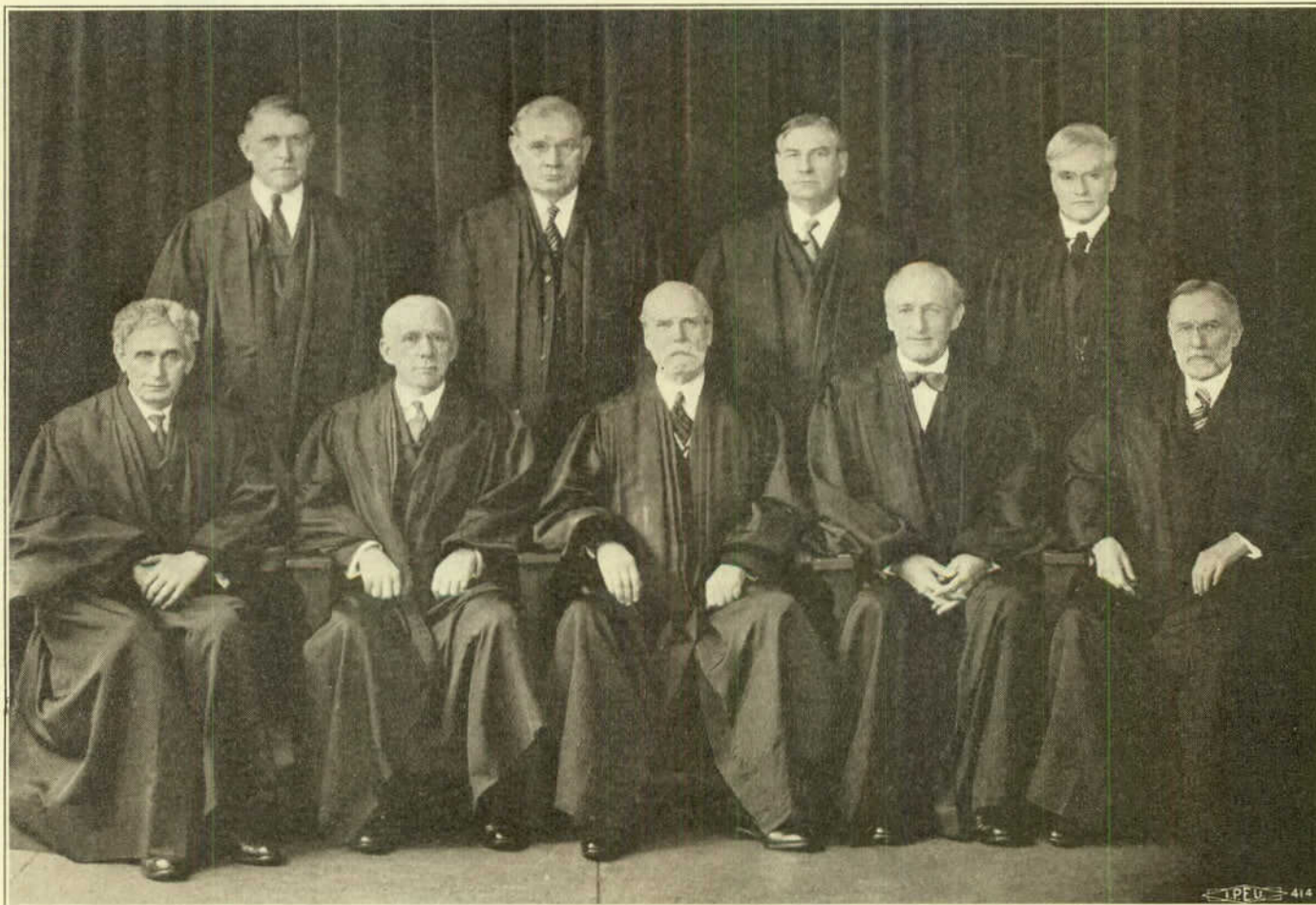
The main thing is that there does seem to be such a thing as a *point of view*, even among Supreme Court Justices; and that point of view is related to the facts in their past. Let us state these facts briefly, before looking at each one of the Justices separately.

All of the Justices—including Brandeis and probably Cardozo to a lesser extent—have been "corporation lawyers." Seven of them, however (the

nine minus Brandeis and Cardozo), base their reputation as lawyers chiefly upon practice of this type. Of these seven, three (Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler) represented railroads, ranching, real estate, mining, and utility companies in the raw West of the 1880's and 90's, when business success for corporations of this type meant freedom from regulations, secret rate pools and rebates, land grabbing, and the wangling of favorable franchises.

Two of these (Van Devanter and Sutherland) were loyal and active members of the leading political party in their states—a political party which could not have been "leading" if it had not in turn been "loyal" to the interests which held the money-bags. They were both rewarded with political offices in their states and in the nation, and to them, so far as political service goes, must be added a third, Charles Evans Hughes. We might make a fourth of Roberts, because of his early connection with Philadelphia's city government.

Several of these four have held directorships or other offices in large corporations whose activities are subject to the



"NINE OLD MEN IN BLACK ROBES"

Harris and Ewing.

Latest Photograph of the Members of the Supreme Court. Standing (left to right): Justices Roberts, Butler, Stone, Cardozo. Seated: Justices Brandeis, VanDevanter, Hughes, McReynolds and Sutherland.

very regulation which they as members of the Supreme Court are supposed to pass on, and among this group we again find Roberts.

Only one—*Brandeis*—was ever what might be called an active liberal, although two others (Hughes and Roberts) led isolated "crusades"—against the gas and insurance companies in New York, and against the oil-stealers of the Harding period. Only one—*Cardozo*—is a legal scholar of the very first rank.

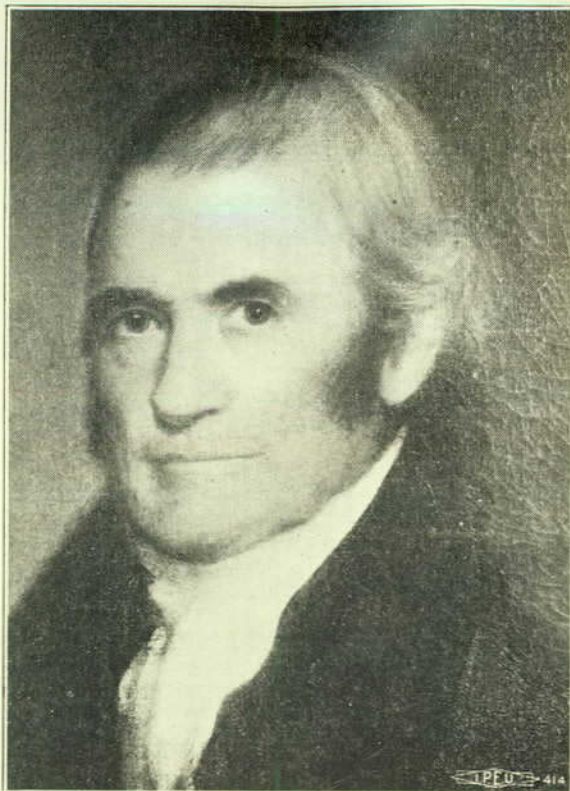
Now let us consider each one of the justices separately.

This Is the Chief Justice

We begin with Hughes, the Chief Justice, appointed to that position in 1930, but still the earliest appointee now on the bench because he first joined the court as an Associate Justice in 1910. Born in New York, he was 48 years old at his first appointment, 68 at his second.

He is a Republican, and in New York his party is the party of the conservatives (consider, for example, the struggles that the Democratic governors like Lehman have had over their programs of labor and social legislation). As a Republican acceptable to his party organization, he was once nominated to the mayoralty of New York City, twice elected governor of the state, nominated for the Presidency, and appointed Secretary of State by Harding.

As a lawyer, his practice was largely in behalf of great corporations; and upon his nomination to the Supreme Court in 1930, he was opposed by most of the "progressive" Senators: Norris, Borah, Brookhart, Couzens, Walsh of Montana, Nye, La Follette, among others.



JOHN MARSHALL
He usurped.

Harris and Ewing.

Senator Norris' Comment on Hughes

Senator Norris gave out to the press a list of 54 cases in which—during the years 1925-30 alone—Mr. Hughes had represented great corporations whose affairs might later come before him on the bench. Included were the Victor Talking Machine Co. (soon to be swallowed up by RCA), the Beech-Nut Packing Co., the Thompson-Starrett Co., Swift & Co. (once thought of as part of the "Beef Trust"), and General Electric.

All this led Senator Norris to say, during the confirmation debates, that men, "whether on or off the bench are human, and it is only natural that those who have always been serving powerful industry and great combinations, should be even unconsciously influenced and, at least, partially controlled by such associations."

However, Justice Hughes' fame also rests in part on certain reform activities which date back as far as 1905. He conducted two effective "muck-raking" investigations for the New York legislature, one into the gas industry, another into the insurance company malpractices. The evils he unearthed there were so enormous that not even the most hard-boiled conservative business men would defend them, and his efforts in these affairs are not of the type which by themselves entitle the Chief Justice to the title of "liberal."

A Justice from Wyoming

Next comes Willis Van Devanter, appointed in the same year as Chief Justice Hughes, 1910, at the age of 51, and now, therefore, 77. Born in Indiana, he

moved to Cheyenne in 1884, when Wyoming was still a territory—and a wild and woolly western territory at that—and when the Republican "machine" of the state was literally owned by the railroads and big cattle and sheep moguls.

He climbed the political ladder rung by rung, beginning as city attorney, going on to membership in a law-revising commission, to the territorial legislature, to the territorial and eventually the state supreme court.

He resigned to return to private practice, but remained active in Republican "machine" politics, serving on the Republican state committee, and the Republican national committee.

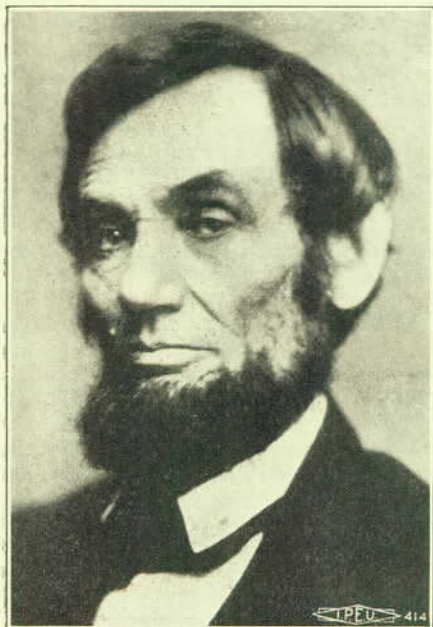
The lawyer in Wyoming in the 1880's and 1890's had two rich fields in which to make a big success and become popular with powerful people: Cases arising out of land law, and railroad cases—and the two were closely connected.

The railroads, pushing west, driving branches out from their "main stems," and engaging in cut-throat competition or undercover collaboration, needed the services of able lawyers. They speculated in lands given them by

the state or by the nation, and so came into contact with great land-grabbing ranching companies anxious to have the best land, the land most convenient to railroad facilities, and land controlling the scattered water-holes absolutely necessary to the cattle-raising business.

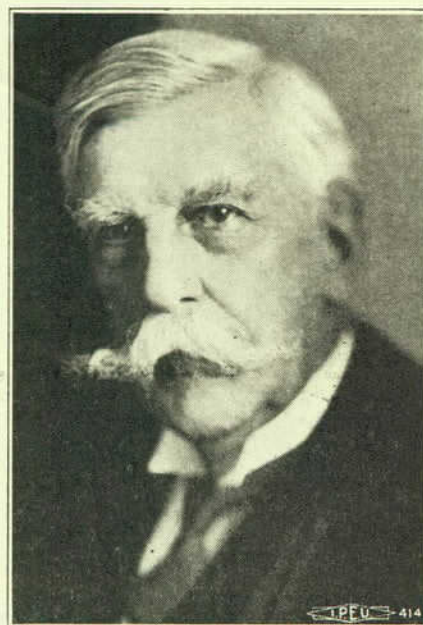
Young lawyer Van Devanter represented both kinds of organized wealth; his political patrons were Senators Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, two extreme economic reactionaries, and

(Continued on page 396)



PRESIDENT LINCOLN
He reshaped.

Harris and Ewing.



JUSTICE HOLMES
He dissented.

Harris and Ewing.

Local Executive Views C. I. O. at Work

By WILLIAM BEEDIE, L. U. B-1010, New York City

NOW that the shouting and the tumult, the press releases, and investigations by "impartial liberals," the endorsement of radical innocent clubs and the personal benedictions of J. L. Lewis are over, it is fitting to analyze and appraise the recent strike at Radio Corporation of America manufacturing plant at Camden, N. J.

The strike was sponsored by the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, the secessionist and dual national union formed in March of this year by some federal locals of the A. F. of L. who refused to accept the decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L., reached without a dissenting vote, that federal radio locals transfer into the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers under guarantees of local autonomy, low dues, and continuing industrial set-up of the radio locals.

Following upon the refusal of the federal radio locals, a half dozen in number, and with the exception of the Philco Philadelphia local (whose agreement was negotiated, written and obtained by the A. F. of L.) weak in numerical strength and weaker in financial strength these federal radio locals merged with so-called independent unions originally organized under the dual union policy of the Trade Union Unity League. (Communist party.)

The independent unions consisted of paper organizations under Communist "innocent" leadership and by the merger with the A. F. of L. federal locals, the "independents" captured the A. F. of L. locals, the new general executive board of the dual national union having a preponderant majority of "independents."

Thus was born the United Radio and Electrical Workers Union, claiming jurisdiction over radio, electrical and manufacturing and allied parts.

Advised by outside radical and liberal tacticians and inspired by amateurish enthusiastic young leaders, the spurious union, anxious to increase membership and to obtain contracts to convince the labor movement that they had organizing genius and that they were justified in leaving the A. F. of L., selected the R. C. A. of Camden, N. J., as their first test of battle.

R. C. A. employs 10,000 workers. R. C. A. is the most powerful and key radio manufacturing concern in the entire world. Obviously a rich field for organization reasoned the United Radio and Electrical Workers of America, organized March, 1936.

Strong Opponents Chosen

The enthusiastic Davids of the U. E. R. W. in deciding to give battle to the Goliath of the radio industry apparently gave no thought that R. C. A., Camden, always open-shop, had millions of dollars in reserves, had a strongly entrenched

Realistic picture as to what happens when dualism operates.

employees' committee union, that R. C. A. had just announced a vacation plan, that the wages and hours were high above the average of the competitive radio manufacturing industry.

The U. E. R. W. union was denounced by the A. F. of L. as outlaw, therefore without support from the bona-fide labor movement, its leaders young and absolutely inexperienced in labor warfare, composed of a polyglot mixture of Communists and ambitious self-seekers, with no financial treasury or organized disciplined membership; with such a line-up of opposing forces it was obvious that a disastrous debacle faced the rank and file workers.

Demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages for day workers and 30 per cent for night workers, 35-hour week, a closed shop written agreement with the recognition of the U. E. R. W. as the sole bargaining agency for the workers were served on the R. C. A. management.

The R. C. A. management replied with an offer to hold an election under the N. R. L. B. to determine the proper agency to represent the employees.

While negotiations were still proceeding the U. E. R. W. without notice, and under the advice of militant advisors shut off the power, blew the factory whistle and the strike was on.

On the first day approximately 8,000 workers out of a force of over 10,000 were out. The R. C. A. company called in Gen. H. Johnson as its labor advisor, and the U. E. R. W. union not to be outdone in this day of outside labor advisors, called in J. L. Lewis of the C. I. O.

The Communist party convention in New York City was in session and a platform report was given on the R. C. A. strike.

An enthusiastic telegram was sent from the Communist convention to the R. C. A. strike committee and to show the strikers that the labor movement was solidly in support the telegram was read at a strikers' mass meeting.

Carl Bersing, strike leader and executive board member of the R. C. A. local union, spoke at the Communist rally in Philadelphia and introduced Earl Browder as the candidate of the workers and again pledged the full support of the Communist party. Not to be outdone, one H. Jager of the I. L. G. W. of Philadelphia, wired for Norman Thomas to address the strikers.

Naturally the R. C. A. company disclosed the red influences and within three days approximately 5,000 strikers were back at work.

In the first week J. L. Lewis, accompanied by J. B. Carey, the 23-year-old

president of the U. E. R. W., conferred with the R. C. A. management in New York City. Little publicity or report was ever given of this conference and although much publicized, J. L. Lewis never appeared in Camden to address the strikers as was promised time after time.

Men Filter Back

Futile conference after futile conference was held until too late the inexperienced young leaders of the U. E. R. W. realized that Gen. H. Johnson had no authority to bind or take any official action for the R. C. A. management. By the end of the second week approximately 7,000 workers of the 8,000 who went out were back at work.

To uphold their prestige for militancy and in desperation to rally their routed forces, a campaign of violence was entered into. A campaign stupid in its inception, too late to be effective and its sole effect was to turn the local public sympathy against the strike.

In the third week of the strike Powers Hapgood, former expelled member of the United Mine Workers, now organizer for the C. I. O., arrived in Camden to take charge.

Attempting to organize a mass picket of shipyard workers from the independent industrial union in the Camden ship yards, the union headed by J. Green and P. Van Gelder, both militant socialist leaders, Hapgood was arrested for inciting to riot and spent all his time in Camden in the local hoose-gow.

Despite rioting by ship yard workers, which culminated in the most serious riot in the history of Camden and which had for its purpose the shutting down of the R. C. A. plant by force and bloodshed in order to have the federal government intervene, the net result of the riot was that more strikers reported back to work.

Desperate appeals for moral and financial support were made to the A. F. of L. unions, central labor bodies and state federations; at the same time the U. E. R. W. were issuing leaflets and press releases denouncing the A. F. of L. and accusing the A. F. of L. as betraying the workers. Fuel was supplied the venom of the U. E. R. W. when the R. C. A. management indicated they were willing to recognize the policies of the A. F. of L.

Faced with the complete failure of the strike, faced with angry inquiries as to support, strike benefits, bail bonds, etc., from the disillusioned strikers, J. L. Lewis, who had personally pledged all the support of the C. I. O., was importuned to come to the rescue of the U. E. R. W.

J. L. Lewis came, a conference with the management was arranged and one of the most amazing union agreements

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Industrial-Craft Viewed From Abroad

THE secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions has the following recent cogent comment to make upon the present struggle in the American trade unions. The statement is issued in English from Paris:

(IFTU) In surveying the development of organization in the United States trade union movement from the beginning of this year, when John Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, formed with eleven other unions the "committee for industrial organization," it must always be borne in mind that the struggle here is not merely for craft or industrial unionism as such, but over and beyond that represents the opposition between centralization and decentralization in general—a question on which the last word has not yet been said in Europe.

For in Europe, in Soviet Russia, a breakaway was recently made, by increasing the number of unions, from a too exaggerated centralization; the high degree of centralization of the unions in Germany was one of the causes for the lack of effective resistance in the decisive movement in 1933, and the decentralistic principle which has always been in force in France has proved its worth and was reaffirmed at the last Congress (although today there is a need for more centralization, in view of the immense and sudden increase in membership).

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), stated recently that the point is not to play off the craft union against the industrial union, or to strengthen industrial organization at the expense of craft organization, and he asserted that the policy of the federation was "to favor and apply both the craft and industrial forms of unionism in all its organizing activities, as each peculiar situation may require and as circumstances will permit." On the other hand, Lewis has also made it known that he is not opposed to the craft union as such.

Dilemma of Crafts Stated

Without taking sides on this question (since the two forms of organization exist side by side in Europe and have both proved their worth), it should be noted that Green has never tried to make a secret of his reasons for favoring the

Principle of decentralization vs. centralization seen in struggle. German unions failed by too heavy centralization.

craft unions: "Skilled workers are no different now than they were before the advent of mass production and the establishment of mass production industries. They still wish to utilize their skill and training and, as key men, use their acquired skill, genius and training

ties of the committee for industrial organization are held to represent, the constitution provides for the case to be discussed before the executive. If the union concerned is found guilty, the executive may (a) forgive the breach with or without conditions; (b) suspend the union from the American Federation of Labor and from enjoying the benefits of the membership for a definite or an indefinite period; (c) penalize the union in any other way; or (d), if the action of the union has been so serious that all relations between it and the A. F. of L. should be severed, revoke its charter, but only upon instructions passed by a two-thirds vote of a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Upshot Is Split

It looks now as if the last course will be adopted. In any case, Lewis refused to dissolve the committee for industrial organization when the A. F. of L. executive decided that the unions affiliated to it must resign from the committee within 30 days on pain of expulsion from the federation. At the present time, the A. F. of L. has about 3,000,000 members, out of which the unions in the committee for industrial organization cover about 1,250,000. At the last convention of the A. F. of L., the supporters of Lewis had 10,924 votes out of the 18,025 votes cast on the question of organization.*

American Fascism Described

The International Federation of Trade Unions also describes American Fascism.

Fascism as a Joint Stock Company in the United States!

Huey Long, the late aspirant to dictatorship in the United States, who was in favor of every deserving family possessing "not less than \$5,000 free of debt," and who wanted to solve the agrarian problem by the balancing of "agricultural production with what can be sold and consumed according to the laws of God, which have never failed," fell before the bullet of a man who was obviously prepared to renounce his \$5,000. But the spirit of Huey Long, who brought everything down to one simple formula, still lives on.

* Editor's Note: The official vote as recorded in the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor was: 18,000 to 10,000; that is, 10,000 votes out of 28,000.

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The Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, W. Schevenels, Is Seated Left Foreground.

to secure for themselves the highest wage possible."

That industrial unionism is the most suitable form of organization for mass production industries, especially quite new or highly centralized industries like iron and steel, rubber, oil, automobiles, etc., is just as obvious as the fact that this can easily give rise to disputes on fields of competence, and in fact is bound to produce such difficulties in such a definitely craft movement as is the American movement. To take a concrete example, you may have an industrial union of iron, steel and tin workers demanding that all engineering workers, electricians, building workers, railwaymen, stokers, etc., shall belong to it.

In spite of preparatory negotiations, when these and other arguments were adduced, no agreement was reached in the meeting of the A. F. of L. executive which has now been held, and the procedure provided by the constitution of the federation will therefore take its course. In the case of a breach of the rules, which the formation and activi-

Shift in Land Ownership Recorded

THE fact that the farming industry is showing the same trend as other industries is important. There was a time when the small, individual landowner dominated the American scene, in fact he still does, but a view of American farm life would not be complete without a picture of what is taking place toward multiple land ownership.

During the depression farms have passed out of the hands of the small, individual owners into the hands of banks, insurance companies and land corporations. Multiple landowners in 1935, according to figures submitted to the U. S. Senate by the Secretary of Agriculture, owned farms amounting to 107,579. This is a rather surprising total. It

Banks, insurance companies and land corporations are very much in the farm business. Old day of small farmer fading.

means group owners and it also likely means a new type of tenant and perhaps a new type of farming—farming on a wholesale scale of a character a good deal like manufacturing. The farms are manufacturing.

This report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture says: "The records

available in the Multiple Farms Unit thus list substantially all the owners of large numbers of farms in the corn belt, and indicate many of the owners of large groups of farms in other sections.

"The number of persons filing multiple land-holdings reports in 1935, the type of business in which they engaged and the number of farms owned, and the number of their farms under various types of AAA contracts."

It will be noted that the trend appears to be on the increase inasmuch as farms owned by multiple owners in 1934 totalled 97,618 and farms owned by multiple landowners in 1935, 107,579.

Here is an important list of multiple landowners:

Multiple Landowners Who Reported 150 or More Farms Under AAA Contracts in 1934 or 1935, in Order of Number of Corn-Hog Farms Reported

Name and address	Farms reported under contract in 1934			Farms reported under contract in 1935		Name and address	Farms reported under contract in 1934			Farms reported under contract in 1935	
	Corn-hog farms ¹	Cotton farms ²	Tobacco farms ³	Corn-hog farms ¹	Other farms under contract ⁴		Corn-hog farms ¹	Cotton farms ²	Tobacco farms ³	Corn-hog farms ¹	Other farms under contract ⁴
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 300 Broadway, Newark, N. J.	3,921	0	15	4,183	200	Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.	283	323	26	332	0
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	3,112	1,141	332	3,695	242	First Trust Co. of Lincoln, Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.	270	0	0	6	0
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.	2,754	1,580	7	2,881	162	Independent Order of Foresters, Mason City, Iowa	216	0	0	242	0
Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.	2,651	999	206	3,215	140	The Liquidation Corporation, Davenport, Iowa	199	0	0	164	0
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	2,321	94	81	2,373	0	Kansas City Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.	196	141	1	251	1
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	2,209	636	0	3,141	44	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	194	207	0	175	1
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.	2,158	0	0	3,294	2	Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn.	171	0	0	161	0
State of South Dakota Rural Credit Board, Pierre, S. Dak.	1,667	0	0	1,721	0	W. E. Oxley, receiver, 413 Carver Bldg., Fort Dodge, Iowa	169	0	0	140	0
Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	1,559	509	58	899	(⁵)	Titus Management Co., 211-213 Iowa Ave., Muscatine, Iowa	167	0	0	153	0
Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa	1,539	0	0	1,326	0	Iowa Land & Investment Co., Sioux City, Iowa	164	0	0	14	0
Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	1,446	705	2	1,444	10	United States National Co., Omaha, Nebr.	161	0	0	91	0
South Minneapolis Joint Stock Land Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,066	0	2	712	0	State Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	156	272	1	(⁵)	(⁵)
Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa	1,052	83	0	1,142	0	St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	126	238	0	104	2
Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.	1,030	0	0	1,061	0	New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	105	74	52	49	22
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	1,018	0	0	1,084	69	General American Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.	57	602	0	87	0
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn.	889	0	19	328	0	Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kans.	57	417	40	200	0
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	833	179	1	872	0	Gum Bros. Co., Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	52	158	0	96	28
Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, Chicago, Ill.	807	1	0	461	0	Continental Assurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	29	153	0	29	0
National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.	744	110	0	754	0	Clement Mortgage Co., not incorporated, Norman, Okla.	20	150	0	23	0
Nebraska Securities Corporation, Omaha, Nebr.	610	0	0	(⁵)	(⁵)	Iowa Joint Stock Land Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	16	0	0	158	0
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	501	517	54	545	0	H. D. Parsons, McAlester, Okla.	11	381	0	17	0
State of Minnesota, Department of Rural Credit, Owatonna, Minn.	438	0	0	89	0	National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.	11	198	6	(⁵)	(⁵)
First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	416	198	0	404	0	W. C. Bowman, care of Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kans.	11	113	0	15	0
Bankers Life Insurance Co., of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebr.	380	0	1	544	0	J. H. Newcomer, Checotah, Okla.	6	150	0	11	(⁵)
Royal Union Fund, Des Moines, Iowa	375	8	0	400	0	Continental Casualty Co., Chicago	4	148	5	2	5
Perpetual Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	357	127	19	414	6	Total	39,907	10,859	1,045	40,710	934
Central Life Assurance Society (Mutual), Des Moines, Iowa	353	135	0	388	0						
Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	329	38	117	201	0						
Franklin Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Ill.	236	74	0	214	0						
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, Lincoln Nebr.	285	0	0	405	0						

¹ Includes only farms under a corn-hog contract to which the multiple landowner was a party. This excludes farms rented to cash tenants, as then only the tenant signed the contract.

² This includes only farms covered by a cotton contract, but not by a corn-hog contract to which the landowner was a party.

³ This includes only farms covered by a tobacco contract, but not by a 1935 corn-hog contract.

⁴ This includes only farms covered by an AAA contract limiting corn acreage in 1935, and not already covered by a 1935 corn-hog contract.

⁵ Information not available.

Labor Sits on France's Bank Council

FOR years there has been a well organized public opinion in the United States for closer control of credit by the government. Political friends of this point of view have repeatedly stated that issuance of money and its control should be entirely in the hands of the government as the Constitution of the United States declares. They assert that this power of money has been put in the hands of private bankers. It was the force of this public opinion that created the Federal Reserve system in the United States, and it was the force of this public opinion that permitted the President of the United States in March, 1933, to take over the banking system and institute reforms.

As early as 1920 a group of reformers were urging that labor and farmers be represented upon the Federal Reserve Board in the United States. The situation in the United States has been paralleled pretty closely by the situation in France. France has not had, strictly speaking, Federal Reserve systems but it has had the Bank of France which has performed a similar function. The Bank of France is a very old institution, dating from 1803, and the irony of the situation is that the Bank of France was brought into being by the dictator, Napoleon, and has endured over a century on the same lines as laid down by the dictator.

Another piece of irony is that the most powerful directors of the Bank of France are descendants not of French families but of Swiss families because the Bourbon regime was dependent for its financing prior to the French Revolution upon the Swiss bankers, just as Louis of Bourbon was dependent on Swiss mercenary soldiers.

It appears that the Blum government, representing labor in France, is seeking to work fundamental reforms in the banking system. At any rate Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Federation of Labor, has become a member of the Bank's council and the National Federation of Consumers Co-operatives is also represented by Mr. Gaussel. This alone represents a tremendous sweep of reform.

The controlling board of the Bank of France is composed of a governor and two deputy-governors appointed by the government, 15 regents, and three auditors elected by the general council of shareholders, and here is the catch. The shareholders represent the 200 feudal families of France who in turn own the industrial corporations. Napoleon saw to it that the following provision was placed in the Bank Act of 1803: "The 200 shareholders who form the General Council shall be those whom the register shows to have been the largest holders of the bank's shares at a

Leon Jouhaux, well known in United States, represents labor. Consumers also represented. True reforms on way.

date six months preceding the meeting. In the event of shareholdings being of equal size, the shareholder who has been longest on the register shall take pre-



LEON JOUHAUX

General Secretary of the Federation of Labor of France, an International Figure, Participating in Stirring European Events.

cedence." Thus though the Bank of France has 40,000 actual shareholders, only the 200 large ones can vote and thus control the financial and industrial life of France.

Before the coming of the Blum regime 12 regents on the board of the Bank of France represented 95 important corporations as follows:

- 31 private banks
- 8 insurance companies
- 9 railway companies
- 8 shipping companies
- 7 iron and steel concerns
- 6 electricity companies
- 8 mining companies
- 12 chemical companies
- 6 concerns in other industries.

Labor in France declares that the Bank of France holds the conservative government in the hollow of its hand. It points out for proof of this statement

that though the 1924 elections sent a labor majority in the Chamber of Deputies the Bank of France was enabled to crash government after government. Herriot fell, Caillaux fell, Painleve fell and Peret fell. All these prime ministers were forced out because the Bank of France did not agree with the labor party.

Leon Jouhaux, who represents labor on the new board of regents under the Blum government, is well known in the United States. He was in the United States in 1919 at the first session of the International Labour Conference held in Washington. He has attended every session of the International Labour Conference since, and is vice-chairman of the workers' group. Jouhaux is considered the whip of the workers in the International Labour Conference. He is a brilliant speaker, especially strong in debate, and is capable of rising to any emergency that may occur on the floor.

The new council formed by the Blum government is composed of regents to represent the government, large and small industry, commerce and agriculture, workers and consumers. The governor, Emile Labeyrie, opened the sessions of the board recently with this statement: "You will help us to make it understood throughout working France that when we resist with regret certain demands which seem to their makers to be perfectly reasonable it will be because we are imperiously commanded to do so by care for the general interest." The new board of regents is pledged to liberalize credit policies in France but to retain the gold standard.

There are three other powerful banking groups in France. These are the Bank of Paris and Holland, Credit Lyonnais and the Societe Generale. These are large banking groups with branch banks in every principal city and town of France and they reach too into other countries—Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. These private banking groups have reached into insurance companies and into the industrial corporations.

How these private banks merge into industry is illustrated by the Marquis de Vogue. He is an ironmaster; he is on the board of directors of the Credit Lyonnais, and is also a regent of the Bank of France. The Marquis is a powerful influence in the anti-union trade association known as the Comite des Forges, the committee of ironmasters. This is an old employers' association that resembles the employers' associations of the United States. It groups together about 250 iron and steel companies and the association controls about three-fourths of the total iron and steel

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Housing As Three-Way Goal Stressed

FROM time to time there comes a lull in the drive for better housing in the United States, but the lull does not last long. The tremendous need for new habitations presses insistently.

The American Federation of Labor has just recently in a vivid way called attention to this need in its Monthly Survey of Business. It shows that a million and a quarter new homes are needed yearly. It stresses the fact that adequate housing means shelter for the shelterless, work for the workless and a new type of prosperity. The Monthly Survey of Business states:

Needed—A Million and a Quarter New Homes Yearly

Recent issues of the Monthly Survey of Business have emphasized the creative possibilities of America's highly

A. F. of L. refuses to let public forget need for shelter, for work and for recovery.

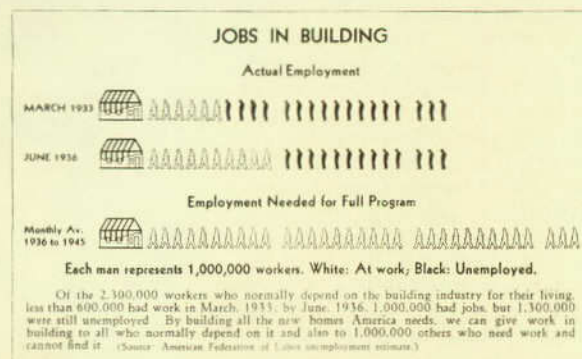
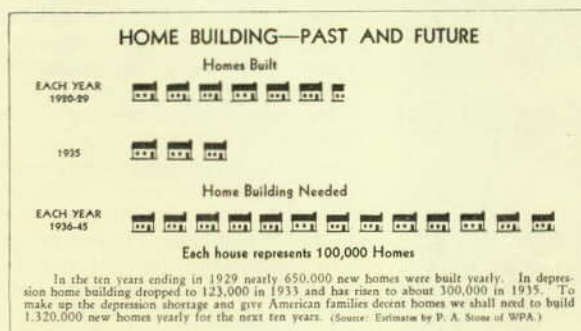
ings.² Home building is the back-bone of the industry, business building the next important, and public construction normally accounts for about one-quarter of the whole.

During depression, home building almost ceased, dropping from 840,000 homes built in 1928³ at the peak of the building boom, to 123,000 in 1933, or less than 15 per cent of its 1928 volume. Contracts for factory and commercial building dropped to less than 17 per cent of their 1929 value, and

and probably about double this number in material and consumer goods industries, a total of about 1,200,000. There are still, however, 1,300,000 unemployed in building (see picturegraph) and over 11,000,000 in American industry as a whole.

While private building in 1936 is more than doubling its 1933 volume, it is significant that the industry still depends to a large extent on public funds. In normal times public construction is only one-quarter of all construction, today it is more than half (51%); private building today is only 29 per cent of its 1929 value, public construction 76 per cent of 1929.⁴

The public construction being done today includes road-building (a larger volume than normal), flood control, schools, libraries, city halls, water works,



efficient industrial equipment. If this equipment is used to its full capacity, all American workers may have work and can produce enough to give every family a comfort level of living. In this issue we deal with one industry, building, showing its part in creating this comfort level of living and suggesting steps which may be taken to help it meet the requirements.

Building construction is one of our four great basic producing industries.¹ Normally, it creates constructions worth more than \$10,000,000,000 each year, and 2,300,000 workers depend on it for their livelihood. Beside direct employment in building, one man employed in the materials industries is needed to provide the building supplies for each worker on the construction job, and one in the consumer-goods industries to provide his food and clothing. Thus the fate of the building industry affects 4,600,000 workers in other industries, in addition to its own 2,300,000 or a total of nearly 7,000,000.

Records covering building contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states show that about 40 per cent of the wealth created by building each year is in homes and apartments, 30 per cent in factories, office buildings and public utilities, 25 per cent in public works and public buildings, and 5 per cent in other build-

although public building was not so drastically cut, tax losses reduced it to barely 40 per cent of 1929.⁴ This virtual disappearance of private building so cut employment that by March, 1933, less than 600,000 of the industry's 2,300,000 workers still had jobs—three-fourths were out of work.⁵ When those thrown out in materials and consumer industries are added, this meant unemployment for 5,100,000 in all.

There can be no prosperity without recovery in building, yet building has lagged behind other industries on the road out of depression. Therefore, the gains of this year and last, which have finally lifted building to nearly half (43%) its 1929 value and definitely started it toward recovery, have strengthened confidence throughout the business world. Also reemployment in building and related industries has added greatly to the nation's buying power. The level of building activity in the first half of 1936 has been twice that of 1933. Over 400,000 men have gone back to work in the industry since March, 1933, as shown on the picturegraph on this page.

² Public works include bridges, harbors, etc., public buildings: schools, post offices, etc.; other buildings: churches, hospitals, social and recreational buildings. The figures are for the years 1926 to 1929.

³ This is an estimate by P. A. Stone of the WPA, covering all homes.

⁴ F. W. Dodge Corp. figures on value of building contracts awarded in 37 eastern states.

⁵ A. F. of L. unemployment estimate.

sewers and the like, financed either through PWA or other public funds, and housing projects providing some 18,000 homes. In looking forward to the future we may well consider whether public building should not permanently play a larger part in our national building program and whether it should not include the building of low cost homes which would not be profitable for private enterprise. We will consider first the outlook for private building, next the present housing shortage and the function of public building in remedying it.

Building Outlook. Private building in the last two decades has been subject to very great changes from boom to depression and back to boom. During the war, building practically ceased, leaving the nation in 1920 with an acute building shortage. Then began a boom period when in its efforts to make up the shortage, building construction exceeded all previous records. This lasted through the nineteen twenties, reaching a peak in 1928. During the present depression, private building has again dropped to almost nothing, leaving the country today with an acute housing shortage. Now that the industry is again on the upward road, with a shortage to make up, we

⁶ Figures from National Bureau of Economic Research and F. W. Dodge Corporation.

¹ The others are: Farming, mining and manufacturing.

Maritime Electricians Respond to Union

A STRONG section of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers matures. This is composed of maritime electricians. With the advance of shipping science electricity is playing a larger part in ship operation. Many ships are all electrical. This means that they are not only propelled by motors which are the very heart of the equipment but they are equipped with every known electrical device including electric ovens, electric fans, electric air conditioning, electric public address systems and electric radio. Bulkheads are operated by push buttons. The ship is a floating power house.

The ship of moderate size, say, 30,000 tons, generates enough electricity for a large city. The force of electric service on this ship is derived in large part from the part played by electricity in safety. If the electrical equipment is not working perfectly, the lives of the travelers are in danger. All this means that the electric craftsmen on the ship are taking a foremost part in its operation. They rank. They are men of the highest type. They must be masters of electrical science, trained in every department of the electrical art, as this incident reveals.

An electrical ship left New York and had traversed about 60 or 75 miles when trouble developed in the motors. Now boats have great aversion to returning to harbors for repairs. It is bad advertising. Also the captain feels it a matter of personal pride to meet every exigency of the sea and not call aid from shore. When the motor trouble developed, the captain ordered the chief electrician to examine the equipment. The chief electrician found that a large number of coils had burned out, but he was not content with his own diagnosis and had each member of his crew make an independent examination. Each member of the crew concurred in the chief electrician's verdict. They then reported to the chief engineer that the ship should be turned to shore. The chief engineer objected but the chief electrician would not take the responsibility of endangering the passengers' lives. The chief electrician took the position that if the boat were many miles from shore he would undertake to repair the engine in transit, but since they were such a short distance from the harbor, they should return. The chief engineer and chief electrician argued it out before the captain and the captain reluctantly ordered the ship to return. When the ship was brought into harbor, the company sent the electrical engineers to make an examination of the motors and they re-

Work on ships increasingly dependent upon sound electrical workmanship. Licensing demanded.

ported that the diagnosis of the ship's electricians was correct. The motors were repaired and the captain received a laudatory letter from the company thanking him for his good sense in returning to the harbor.

Senator Royal S. Copeland has introduced a bill into the Congress looking toward the licensing of electricians. The bill is:

A Bill

To make electricians licensed officers after an examination.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 224 of title 46 of the Code of Laws is amended to include electricians so that the first two sentences shall read:

"The boards of local inspectors shall license and classify the masters, chief mates, and second and third mates, if in charge of a watch, engineers, electricians, and pilots of all steam vessels, and the masters of sail vessels of over 700 gross tons, and all other vessels of over 100 gross tons carrying passengers for hire. It shall be unlawful to employ any person or for any person to serve as a master, chief mate, engineer, electrician, or pilot of any steamer or as master of any sail vessel of over 100 gross tons carrying passengers for hire who is not licensed by the inspectors; and anyone violating this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for each offense."

The arguments for the licensing of electricians are:

1. Licensing will give them a higher status on the boat and make them on par with engineers.

2. The great argument for licensing of maritime electricians on electric boats in particular, arises out of the fact that their work always leads back to safety

measures for the traveling public. The public has a right to insist on safety at sea and there can be no safety unless the electrical equipment is working 100 per cent.

3. Maritime electricians on ships have tremendous responsibility. They make decisions as to whether or not the boat may run or have to turn back to port.

4. Electric ships demand the highest type of attainment on the part of the maritime electricians. They must master every branch of electric science. They must know public address system, fire alarms, motors, fan, movies, ovens, etc. In fact there is almost nothing electrical the ship does not use.

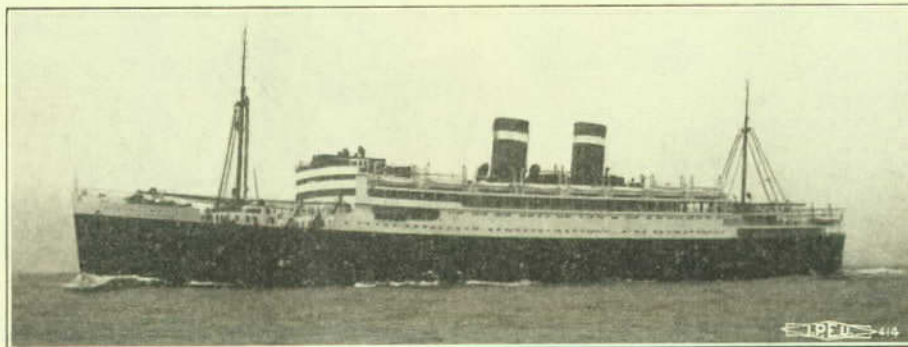
The growth of interest in unionism on the part of maritime electricians is a part of the general movement of the organization in the shipping industry. The ship electricians are enthusiastic about membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Technological Advance in Shipping

(From Lewis Mumford's "Technics and Civilization")

Both the iron bridge and the iron ship have a brief history. While numerous designs for iron bridges were made in Italy by Leonardo and his contemporaries, the first iron bridge in England was not built till the end of the eighteenth century. The problems to be worked out in the use of structural iron were all unfamiliar ones, and while the engineer had recourse to mathematical assistance in making and checking his calculations, the actual technique was in advance of the mathematical expression. Here was a field for ingenuity, daring experiment, bold departures.

In the course of less than a century the ironmakers and the structural engineers reached an astonishing perfection. The size of the steamship increased speedily from the tiny Clermont, 133 feet long, and 60 tons gross, to the Great Eastern, finished in 1858, the monster of the Atlantic, with decks 691 feet long, 22,500 tons gross, capable of generating 1600 h.p. in its screw engines and 1,000 h.p. in its paddle-wheel engines. The regularity of performance also increased: By 1874 the City of Chester crossed the ocean regularly in eight days and between 1 and 12 hours over, on eight successive voyages. The rate of speed increased in crossing the Atlantic from the 26 days



S. S. VIRGINIA, AN ALL ELECTRIC SHIP

(Cont. on page 401)

Fred, You Also Have Need to Live

By P. J. KING, Machinists' Union, Boston

THERE is no need to "fool all the people all the time." For it was long since discovered by those occupying the favored seats in the game of life that the way to retain those seats, both for themselves and their descendants, was to mislead enough of the less favored and they would stand in their own way on the road of progress. This knowledge has been shrewdly manipulated to a science. People can be played upon to hate and war against other people; they can be tricked into giving away precious liberties, won by immeasurable cost in former years. And they can be deluded with the thought that the conduct of our industrial life is of too mysterious a nature for the common man to understand, even though it often becomes ensnared and they have to bear the weight of its collapse.

A neat little bottle of mental dope was peddled in a recent issue of the weekly magazine "Today," of August 8. It is an article entitled "The Right to Work." Heading the article is a large-sized photograph of a worker, a fairly representative type, working on a turret lathe. He has a thoughtful expression.

This machinist is employed in one of the large shops manufacturing automobile parts. The author refers to this worker in an intimate manner; he knows what is running in his thoughts and takes the liberty of injecting his own, just to make the dope more effective. And to simplify it further he refers to him as "his friend, Fred, who is typical of many other workers in that section, especially in his attitude toward labor organization."

The article summarized: Fred was out of work in 1932 and part of 1933. He is now working full time. He is grateful to his employers for taking him on again and so is Mrs. Fred.

But Fred is worried. He has been asked to join the union. There was talk about the shop and in the newspapers about a possible strike. This might mean a wage increase and recognition of the union. Fred does not understand it much other than he may have to join the union and pay dues. Fred has further cause for worry. There is the "little home" and an increase expected in the family. It is going to be expensive and a couple of Saturdays without any pay would play havoc.

Here Fred becomes so frightened he can think no longer and the author steps in to speak for him. Fred doesn't deny the right of the union fellows to strike. But he does wonder where that right takes precedence over his right to work. (The poison is now coming to the surface.)

The author knows that there are many men in the shop like Fred. They are not company spies nor even anti-union. They are just men satisfied with their jobs and want to keep on working. He

A message to those workers who are afraid to live, and thus fearing, shirk their share.

also knows that if there is a strike Fred's loss in wages will far outweigh for many weeks any increase in pay the union fellows might promise to win for him. And if the company loses orders, Fred might be laid off next winter when the coal bills are highest. And so the article goes on. It all seems a nasty business to Fred.

Now anyone who understands the real need and purpose of labor organization can readily see the object of such an article and its likely effect on the Freds and Mrs. Freds who might read it. Furthermore, it is glaringly apparent that the author of this article, like many other writers who are now finding the labor situation a fertile field, has sold his services for a price, regardless of truth or the harm it might do.

Since Fred is on the stand, pumped with fear by the author, not knowing which way to turn, I shall make an effort, with sympathy and a feeling that he is not altogether hopeless, to inject an antidote for the poison he has been swallowing.

Fred, Are You an American?

Fred, judging by your picture you are American born, and of American ancestry, of which you are proud. In a vague way you had thought that all liberty had

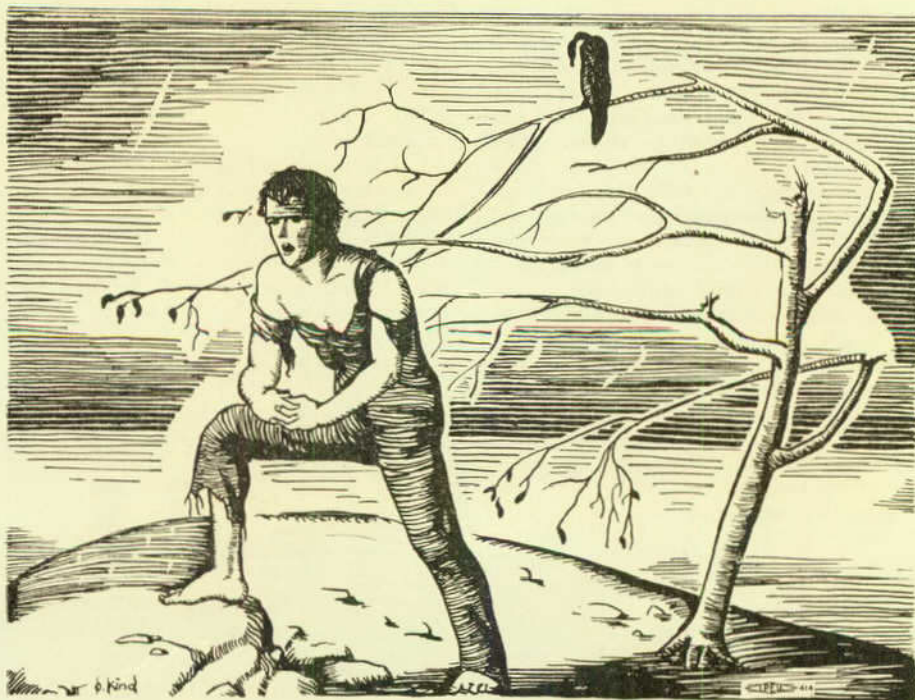
been won back in the days of the Revolution and you cannot understand why there should be need for further struggle.

Since there are far too many with like minds within our industrial life, I am going to try to shake you out of your complacency. Fred, do you never give thought to the fact that back through the ages, by the struggles and sacrifices of others, you are enjoying the religious and political freedom of today? Have you never sensed that we are now confronted with one of the greatest urges in the history of man—the gaining of real industrial democracy? Is it possible that you, a product of our American life, cannot see that the labor movement with which you are now faced is a part of that great effort?

Fred, many centuries ago there was One who went forth teaching the gospel of the brotherhood of man and to all the fatherhood of the same God. He did not go to the high priests or to those who sat in the seats of the mighty. He went among the common folk, the men in the fields, the fishermen by the sea. Among those fishermen were those who became His disciples and followed him. There were others who did not want to be troubled with strange teachings. They were concerned about their jobs—just as you are today. But somehow the story of that leader and His disciples will live to the end of time.

You, no doubt, recall the story in the Bible about the master who divided some talents among his servants. To some he gave several and to one was given but one talent. After a time the master

(Continued on page 400)



MANHOOD AWAKE

A Drawing by Miss King, Daughter of the Contributor.

Public Ownership Men Meet at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., will entertain the Public Ownership League this year. Public ownership men, greatly augmented in numbers, will gather at the Illinois city, October 15, 16 and 17.

They regard the selection of Springfield as of peculiar significance this year inasmuch as that city has just won a 20-year-old fight for complete dominance in that vicinity by public ownership. The city of Springfield has negotiated the purchase of its competitor, the private utility, and will take the private company over in September.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have long had pleasant relationships with the Illinois publicly owned company through its Local Union No. 193. Willis Spaulding, the general manager of the Springfield company, is president of the Public Ownership League.

The official organ of the Public Ownership League comments on the purchase of the private utility thus: "Those who have followed the 20-year struggle and successive triumphs of the municipal utilities in Springfield will realize what a splendid sustained and conclusive demonstration this final combination has been.

"By this transaction the city of Springfield will be in complete control of the city's water, light, power and heating systems. The question of the ownership of the utility business is ended, and the struggle with private ownership is over in Springfield. Henceforth the city will be served by a single unified and coordinated municipally-owned and operated system.

"By the purchase which will be consummated in September the city acquires the entire electric business of the private company in Springfield (except the transmission lines from the company's East Peoria substation), supplies on hand, movable furniture, the company's accounts, the company's office building, the company's power station which occupies three-fourths of a city block, its entire underground system of wires—and, its suburban lines which serve seven nearby communities, Rochester, Glenarm, Roby, Old Berlin, Bradfordton, Salisbury and Spaulding.

"In addition the city also acquires the company's hot water and steam heating system.

"Most significant of all, the whole purchase price of this magnificent transaction is to be paid for out of the earnings of the unified system. Bonds will be issued of course. But they are to be 'revenue bonds' payable out of earnings only. In this way the deal will not cost the taxpayers or the electric users one single penny."

Illinois city, in hour of triumph, entertains national convention. Willis Spaulding presides. I. B. E. W. in picture.

The program for this year's conference is as follows:

1. DAVID LILIENTHAL, one of the Commissioners of the Tennessee Valley



WILLIS J. SPAULDING

General Manager, Municipally Owned Company, Springfield, and President of the Public Ownership League.

Authority, will attend the conference and deliver an address on the great work of our greatest government project.

2. MOVING AND SOUND PICTURES. The federal government authorities at the Tennessee Valley have definitely engaged to send three of their moving and sound pictures illustrating the work and achievements accomplished and contemplated in the Tennessee Valley. The first is entitled "National Program in the Tennessee Valley."

3. FRANK J. HARTMAN, Director, Department of Public Works, of Camden, N. J., has definitely agreed to attend the conference and to tell the story of the long struggle of that noted eastern city

and its officials to establish its own electric light and power system.

4. PROF. EARL DOUGLASS, commissioner of finance and ex-officio city treasurer of Fort Collins, Colo., has definitely agreed to attend the conference and tell the story of the long and successful struggle of that city for its municipal light and power plant which has only recently been put in operation.

5. HON. HERBERT THOMPSON, former mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, and one of the leaders of the municipal ownership movement in that city, and now secretary of the Iowa Cooperative Public Ownership League, will speak on "Muscatine's Modern Aladdin's Lamp."

6. R. E. McDONNELL, of the engineering firm of Burns and McDonnell, will address the conference on "Competitive Light Plants in the United States—Are They Justified?"

7. WILLIS J. SPAULDING, commissioner of Springfield, Ill., and president of the Public Ownership League of America, will speak on "Electric Energy in the Home."

8. JAMES D. DONOVAN, manager of Public Utilities, Kansas City, Kans., which are the largest municipally-owned plants in the state of Kansas, will speak on "How We Built and Enlarged a \$2,000,000 Municipal Light Plant out of Revenues and Still Enjoy Low Rates."

9. S. T. ANDERSON, Springfield, Ill., on "Springfield's Artificial Lake—Its Problems and Advantages."

10. R. E. OVERMAN, Little Rock, Ark., on "How We Acquired Our Municipal Water Works."

Special Features Assured

11. SPRINGFIELD UTILITIES. A day will be spent visiting the new \$5,000,000 utilities recently completed by the city of Springfield, including its new modern filtration plant and the lovely Lake Springfield.

12. LAKE SPRINGFIELD. This beautiful body of water, having nearly 50 miles of greatly improved shore line together with the imposing memorial bridge, the Willis Spaulding Dam which impounds the lake and the various new utilities of the city will combine to make a day on the lake a most interesting and attractive feature of the program. The annual banquet may be served at some of the public buildings on the lake.

13. LINCOLN MEMORIALS. Springfield is rich in historic lore surrounding the life of Abraham Lincoln. Here may be visited the unique Lincoln Memorial which attracts visitors from all over the country and even from foreign nations.

(Continued on page 399)

Unfold Graphic Exhibit of Power

THEY call it "the Panorama of Power." This exhibit, opened the middle of August at the Smithsonian National Museum in Washington, D. C., and spreading out into the Mayflower Hotel, the Congressional Library, the United States Patent Office and other buildings, attempts to hold a mirror to the development of electric power in the United States and its many uses. Of course, the mirror reflects in miniature. You see a model of the Bonneville Dam and power house that looks like a doll's house set on a relief map, but unless your imagination is keen you see only a toy, not the brave, sagacious structure thrusting its powerful shoulders against the mighty weight of the river waters. But if your imagination roams with you through a maze of maps, charts, pictures, models and other graphic exhibits you will feel a consciousness of a vast nation waking to its tremendous resources of electric power and reaching out to develop, articulate and use them.

Scientists, engineers, industrials and economists of note from all parts of the civilized world will gather in Washington for the Third World Power Conference this month. The Panorama of Power and the electrified farms nearby the Capital are exhibits arranged particularly for the conference. There is, at the same time, plenty to intrigue the casual public; and for the electrical craftsman it is an absorbing picture.

Seeing some parts of the exhibition is like visiting old friends—the glorious power developments of the far Northwest—the city of Tacoma's municipal

Miniature exposition of electrical attainments attracts thousands during World Power Conference.

power system—the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light—and we feel a new appreciation of the way local union correspondents have visited, described and recorded the progress of these developments for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. Tacoma presents splendid pictures of its dam and power houses; Los Angeles has a fine pictorial exhibit and also graphs showing the steep ascent from 1917 to 1936 of the production of electric power by its municipal system. The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation shows huge colored illuminated pictures of its projects—Roosevelt Dam, Grand Coulee, Jackson Lake Dam, Idaho, and the Yuma Project, Arizona, with views of smiling citrus groves and irrigated acres.

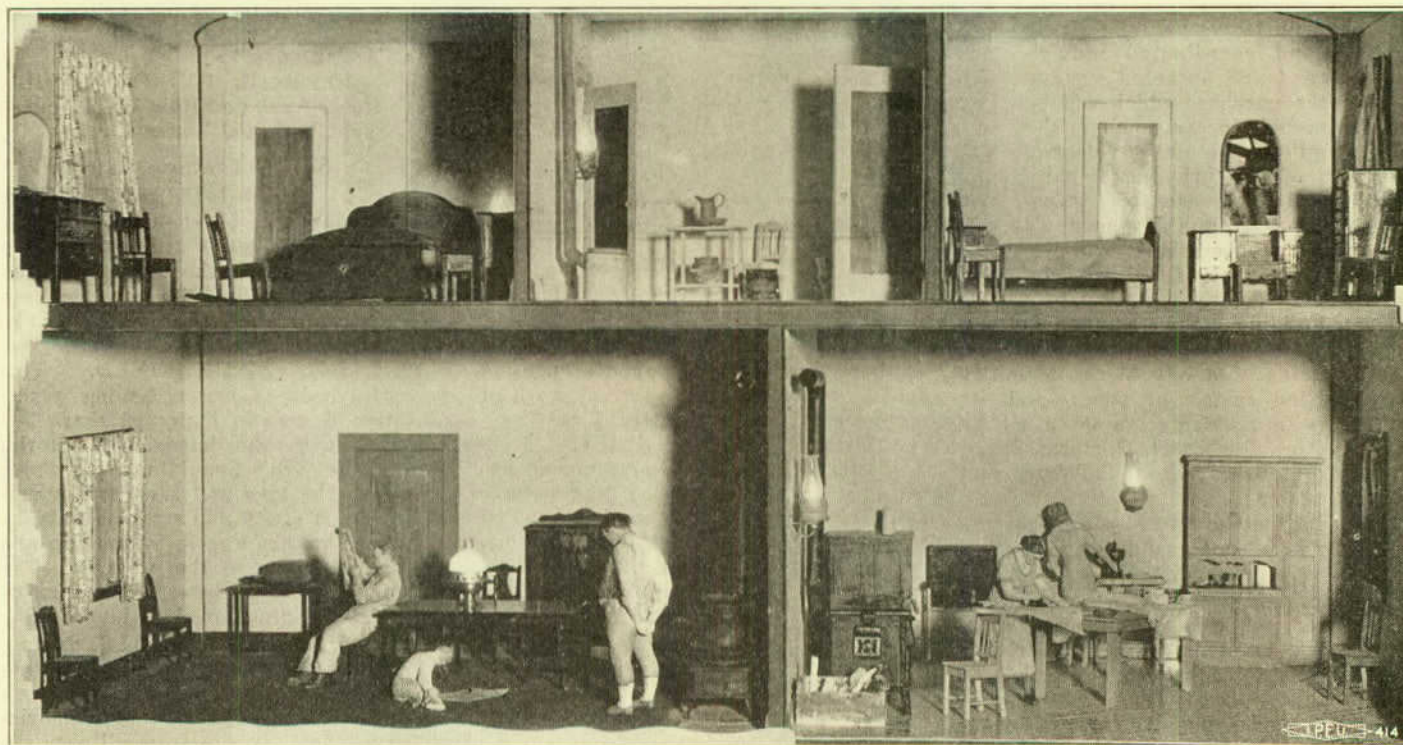
New, Startling Developments

"Most of our visitors are interested in the salmon ladders," said the man in charge of the Bonneville Dam exhibit, prepared by the U. S. Army Engineers. The miniature model of the dam is set on a relief map showing the levels in the river bed as well as the surrounding terrain. Up this river the Columbia salmon rise to spawn. Around the side

of the power house run the channels to be taken by fish. "Some of the fish even fight their way up the overspill of the dam and they have to be provided for," the attendant explained. "They are diverted into fish elevators; when these have sufficient weight of fish in them they rise automatically and carry the fish above the dam." The model also shows the navigation locks for the freighters which carry the Northwest's harvest of grain down to the sea. Salmon, ships and electric power—the development had to be planned to accommodate all three. An additional model shows the power house in detail. It can be taken apart, revealing its tiny generator, water wheel and other machinery inside.

Linemen will pore over the diagrams of model rural line construction, the "long span line construction" of the Rural Electrification Administration, illustrated with many scale drawings. Other exhibits of this division include a huge map of the United States showing rural electrification projects. A graph compares the sources of motive power available on farms in the United States—you are astonished to discover that electric power is only one-eighth that of farm work animals; and one-tenth the horsepower of either tractors or trucks. A diorama shows in model form the interior of a farm home without modern conveniences; then the little stage revolves showing the same home comfortably equipped and run by the use of electricity.

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This Is the Farm Home without Electricity, as Presented by the Rural Electrification Administration. After a Moment, the Model Picture Switches to Show the Same Farm Home with the Comfort and Labor Saving Devices Made Possible by Electrification.

Courts For Wage-Earners Loom

HUNDREDS of cases of injustice occur every year, without the courts ever learning of their existence. The corner grocer, the Chinese laundryman, the carpenter, and the electrician suffer in silence over their small, uncollectible bills rather than air their troubles before the law.

It is not because of any fundamental defect in the law itself, or any lack of courts, or dearth of lawyers, or disdain on the part of judges that small claimants seldom seek to rectify their petty injustices through litigation. The reasons are simple. They can afford neither the time nor the money, and, with legal procedure complicated beyond comprehension, they are unable to plead their own cases alone.

Outstanding among that group of unfortunates unable to press their legitimate claims are wage earners who, after working several weeks, discover that their employers either cannot or will not pay them their promised wages. Labor, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, sustains great losses through the non-payment of honestly earned wages. Usually the claim does not exceed \$50. But the failure of expected income to arrive works great hardship on the laborer, often resulting in dispossession, destitution, the necessity of accepting charity, and tragedy.

Despite our much-vaunted beliefs in liberty and in equality before the law, America is the most backward of all modern nations in protecting the civil rights of the lowly. At the time that our Bill of Rights was adopted it was well suited to the requirements of the agricultural and small urban economy of the day. But with the growth of large cities the rapid shift to an industrial economy, increased immigration and the development of the wage earner class, we have grown farther and farther away from our equality ideals.

Just as the machinery of justice gives life to the law, so the administration of justice makes the law actively effective. If the courts are not advised when an injustice occurs, then the law, however noble, is ineffectual. Moreover, to discourage litigation in proper causes, is to encourage further wrong-doing. Today our platitudinous axiom of equal benefit to rich and poor alike under the Constitution remains but a thin-shelled mockery.

The great and unjustifiable delays which characterize our American legal set-up are tantamount to a denial of justice. In the case of a worker refused his wages upon the completion of a job, the need for compensation is immediate, not after a long drawn out court suit, lasting anywhere from one to five years before settlement.

Our present system of appellate proceedings, by which the losing party may take his case to a higher court for retrial two or three times, involves a wasting of

Corrective for clogged judicial machinery stimulated by U. S. Department of Labor.

both time and funds. It has become a curse on our court organization. Certainly in small, petty causes there is no need for trying a case more than once. This, then, is the first place in which we must seek to improve our system if



DR. ISADOR LUBIN
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

we would attain equal benefit for all under the law.

Our second great administrative defect is the expense entailed in litigation. At the outset of a suit a plaintiff must pay fixed entry fees, in return for the assistance of the sheriff or process server. In addition, should he lose his case, he must be prepared to pay court costs, such as state-imposed levies, a court stenographer and, if he wishes to appeal the decision, the printing of the trial record.

Court costs vary according to the duration and complexity of the case. Some states require the posting of a bond to cover possible court costs before a plaintiff may even bring suit. These court fees and costs are in addition to any fees paid for the services of an attorney.

More than anything else, it is apparent that each state needs to adopt a comprehensive *in forma pauperis* procedure, such as those which enable poor persons in all modern European countries and Great Britain to bring civil suit in court without prohibitive expense.

The third point preventing the free flow of justice to all citizens is the necessity of hiring counsel. In the criminal courts, if a person cannot afford to en-

gage an attorney the court assigns one to serve him without compensation. Such, however, is not the custom in the case of our civil courts. Only 12 states have statutes authorizing such action in civil courts, and few of these enabling laws have ever been used.

Furthermore, when attorneys are assigned by a court to serve a person unable to hire one for himself, they are usually either inexperienced or third-rate lawyers. Good lawyers are busy lawyers. Their practice leaves them no time to devote to non-paying clients.

On the whole, then, the solution to the impediment arising from attorneys fees seems to lie in the direction of eliminating the need for employing counsel in small civil suits. This end has been accomplished through the establishment of small claims courts, in which proceedings have been simplified, formality and red tape being cut to the bone in order to eliminate unnecessary expense and delay.

The first state-wide small claims court system in this country was established by Massachusetts in 1921. By 1934 there were 16 state-wide courts for small civil suits and many municipal courts in large cities of other states. Small claims court systems have now been adopted in:

California	Nevada
Colorado	New Jersey
Connecticut	New York
Idaho	Oregon
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Dakota
Massachusetts	Utah
Minnesota	Vermont

The Massachusetts small claims court system, which served as a pattern for the other systems, has jurisdiction over all civil suits, except libel, involving a sum of \$35 or less. Some state systems and municipal small claims courts cover cases amounting to as high as \$50, but few of them go beyond this sum.

Suit is begun in Massachusetts by the plaintiff telling his story to a court clerk, who docket the case with a simple concise statement, as,

"Claim: Defendant owes plaintiff \$27.83 for groceries and household goods sold him between October 16, 1930, and December 28, 1930."

The defendant is then notified by a summons to appear for hearing on the claim. The summons is sent through registered mail, instead of being served in person. It warns the defendant that failure to appear may mean a judgment against him through default. The hearing is held promptly, without formality, jury or counsel. Both parties state their cases simply, in their own words before a judge, who seeks out the facts, regardless of established court procedure, and renders his decision. A judge may often

(Continued on page 404)

Railroad Men Will Troop to Dallas

By R. E. NORRIS

A SPECIAL day, October 4, 1936, has been set aside by the officials of the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, Tex., as Railroad Employees' Day. The entire exposition will be virtually turned over to the thousands of railroad and express workers who will flock to Texas and Dallas for this greatest gathering of railroad workers ever held. This Railroad Employees' Day is going to be one of hilarity, enjoyment, get-together and meet your fellow worker, and all in all, a record-breaking day, not only in attendance at the exposition, but in all railroad history. Music will be given a prominent part in programs, sports will not be overlooked; a great parade and such special events that it will live long in memory.

Come to Dallas and to the Texas Centennial Exposition on this great day, October 4. Here you will meet friends you have known for years and whom you have not seen or probably never expected to see. Railroad workers from the lakes of Minnesota, the hills of Arkansas, the East and West will gather to pay tribute to Texas and their labor organizations that made such a gala day possible.

This Southwest world's fair—the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition—opened at Dallas on June 6 and will continue until November 29. Primarily the world's fair of 1936, it commemorates 100 years of Texas independence as a republic and a state

Great state will be host to thousands of workers on the railroads on October 4. Texas has always been great rail state. Local lodges take part.

which has for its background four centuries of colorful history. Flags of six nations have flown over Texas soil—Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy and the United States. This glamorous, romantic state is a dramatic revelation to everyone who has visited and attended its celebration of 100 years of progress.

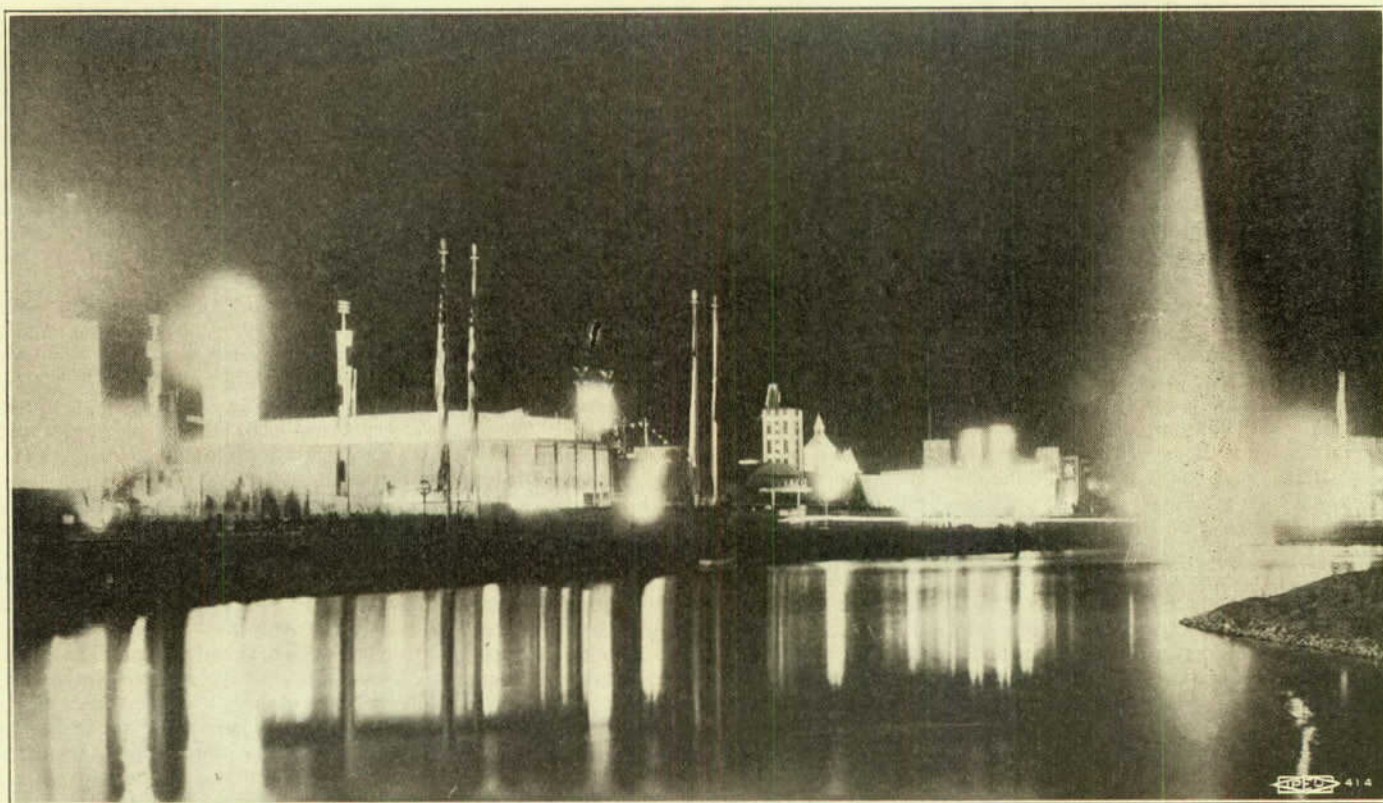
President Roosevelt has been invited to be with us on this date, as well as Madam Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and all of the 21 chiefs of Standard Labor Organizations. Some seven grand presidents have already accepted the invitation to be here, namely, D. B. Robertson, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; J. A. Phillips, Order of Railway Conductors of America; F. H. Fljoldal, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Alvin Johnson, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; T. C. Cashen, Switchmen's Union of North America; George M. Harrison, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and A. F. Whitney, Brotherhood

of Railroad Trainmen, and we hope soon to have favorable replies from the chiefs of the other organizations not mentioned.

Our own beloved governor, James V. Allred, a staunch friend of labor, will be here to make the welcoming address, and the speech of response will be made by Sister Mary Melton, first vice grand president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a native Texan, residing in Denison, Tex., and whom, incidentally, we are indebted to for the thought of making this Railroad Employees' Day possible at the Centennial.

The facilities of the Chrysler Motor Corporation, including their giant broadcasting system, have been allocated for the use of the gathering on this date, with the option, if the auditorium is insufficient to hold the crowds, we will have the amphitheater or the Cotton Bowl. Exposition visitors are planning special entertainment for our visitors, many of whom are expected to arrive several days in advance of their special day and some will remain several days later. Exposition officials are also stressing the fact to the railroad workers that they will confront no increased living prices on their exposition visit, ample housing accommodations being available at scales ranging from \$1 a day upward, and this means that plenty of \$1 rooms are available. Cafe prices have not been

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LIKE OTHER FAIRS, THE DALLAS EXPOSITION IS ELECTRICAL, AS THE NIGHT SCENE REVEALS

Refrigeration in Air Conditioning

By L. C. ANDERSON

Editor's Note: This is the second article in the series presented by Mr. Anderson. The first appeared in August under the title "Train Men Study Air Conditioning." These articles primarily are directed to members of the Brotherhood in the field of air conditioning, but the principles described by the author are fundamental.

IN the first article we discussed heat, heat transfers and the comfort zone of conditioned air. This article will deal with removing the heat and moisture from the air. This is based on certain fundamental facts or laws of science. These facts or laws of science should be thoroughly understood and future study carried on with the idea of broadening out from these points. The information in these notes has been built up to give in condensed form the principles which ordinarily in books are mixed in with technical data, with which but few are interested. An attempt has been made to build up the principles in simple form and connect them up with examples occurring in everyday life, and with which we are all familiar.

All cooling effects are based on evaporation. This is what is used in refrigeration or cooling systems. We will take the most familiar liquid and try to understand the evaporation and boiling points under various pressures.

Evaporation of water in any case, pressure or vacuum, requires the expenditure of heat. This heat becomes latent in evaporating water. Energy is absorbed in making molecular rearrangements when water is changed from a liquid to a gaseous state and this energy is supplied by heat. The heat required for the evaporation of water can be taken from either the water or the surrounding air, or from both, or it can be supplied from other sources.

Molecules of water in gaseous form are continually projected from the surface of any body of water. If the space above them is saturated these molecules, or others, return to the water. If the space above them is not saturated they remain in gaseous form and continue to accumulate until the space is saturated.

Elementals of evaporation explained in relation to cooling systems.

Air being always present above water under natural conditions, it is usually considered that whatever partial or complete saturation condition exists pertains to the air, although actually it has reference to the space above the water.

When a saturated condition exists the vapor pressure above the water prevents

to a gauge pressure of 100 pounds when we have a boiling point of 338 degrees, bearing the fact in mind that boiling point of water can be regulated by the pressure exerted upon it in an enclosed vessel. Now, then, if we place water in a container and draw a vacuum on it the boiling point will also be lowered; that is, with 10 inches of vacuum the boiling point of water is 192 degrees, at 20 inches of vacuum 158 degrees, at 25 inches 132 degrees and at 29.67 the boiling point is 40 degrees.

The state of water can be changed with the addition of heat into gas. The gas can be returned into water by removal

of heat, allowing the high temperature gas to condense into a liquid, such as in a steam heating system, the boiler can be called the evaporator and the radiators in the various rooms act as a condenser where the heat is given off, allowing the liquid to condense and return to the boiler in a liquid state. The same water is returned to the boiler, where it is again evaporated for another cycle.

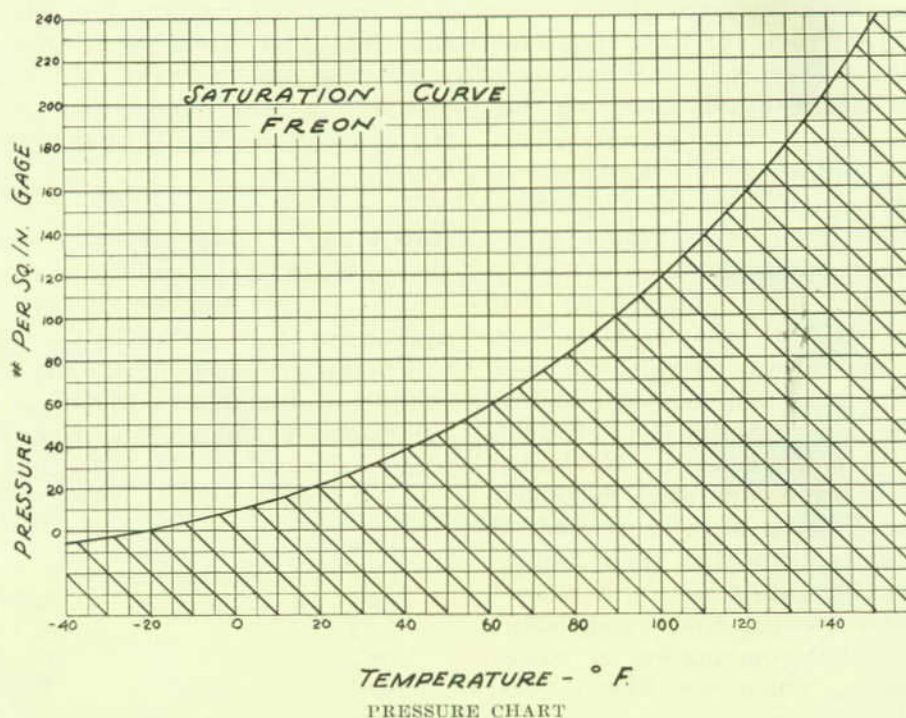
It is well to remember at this point that when one pound of water is changed to the gaseous state by boiling or evaporation the same amount of heat must be given off to turn that

pound of water back into a liquid state. This also holds true when a substance is changed from a liquid to a solid, as in water to ice. To change one pound of water into ice at 32 degrees required the removal of 144 B. t. u.'s and to change one pound of ice into water at 32 degrees, 144 B. t. u.'s must be added or absorbed. To evaporate one pound of water at 212 degrees requires 970 B. t. u.'s; to change this amount of vapor into water again, 970 B. t. u.'s must be removed.

Liquids and Gases

Most liquids and gases can be changed from the liquid to the gaseous form and vice versa. The following table gives the boiling and freezing points of a few common liquids:

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the accumulation of any more water in gaseous form in the overlying space. If water in a closed container is supplied with heat, this will result in the continued evaporation of water as its temperature is increased. The space above the water will be increasingly filled with water in gaseous form and this causes a rise in pressure. The partial pressure due to the presence of water vapor is termed vapor pressure for temperatures up to 212 degrees F. under normal conditions. Above this temperature it is usually known as steam pressure.

Regulating Boiling Water

First, water boils in an open vessel at 212 degrees. Second, the boiling point will raise directly to its pressure in an enclosed vessel; that is, if we have 10 pounds pressure the boiling point within the enclosed container will be 240 degrees and at 20 pounds pressure the boiling point will be 260 degrees, and so on

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXV Washington, D. C., September, 1936

No 9

Floyd Some men in public life reach such eminence that they are affectionately known everywhere by their first names. Thus Lincoln was just Abe. So Floyd Olson to hundreds of thousands was just Floyd. When they spoke of him occasionally as the governor, they half-suspected they were putting on airs. Floyd Olson commanded not only loyalty from his followers but affection.

During the last few years of his career he grew in stature. Extraneous things were burned away. He was simpler, kinder, more effective. He elucidated a labor philosophy more convincingly than any man on the platform. He was fire under control. A son of a union railway clerk, he himself was a member of the same organization, and he never forgot the power of unionism in his father's life, and in his own. He possessed, too, a full understanding of the producers' co-operative movement in the Northwest, and being a good reader, he understood the left movements with their foundation in Marx. He frankly called himself a radical, and it was left for this Swedish-Norwegian leader to embody in himself that combination of power, glamour, and sincerity, which we like to call American.

At Floyd's funeral, the largest in the history of the West, Governor La Follette said about him: "He saw there must be a new spirit of co-operation. He supplied the function of leadership by giving constructive direction to the forces of change. He reached power without baseness, and wielded it without fear."

This may sound like eulogy, but it happens to embody truth.

Face of Fascism The intolerable face of Fascism is definitely exposed. There is no doubt as to its outlines, or content. We may set down without inaccuracy the following nine-point portrait:

(1) Fascism is completely and sweepingly anti-labor.

(2) Fascism is completely and sweepingly anti-democracy.

(3) Fascism arises always wearing a liberal mask. Behind that mask is monarchy or dictatorship absolute, and cruel repression.

(4) Fascism is militaristic in the extreme, deifying armed force.

(5) Fascism is aggressive, and anti-social. It uses spies; it practices bribery; it disrespects treaties, and covenants. It violates willingly the sovereignty of other states.

(6) Fascism reduced the standard of life for the masses, lowering wages and the standard of living.

(7) Fascism is backed in every country where it exists by industrialists, feudal nobility and munition manufacturers.

(8) Fascism is more dictatorial than absolute monarchy; more militaristic than munition manufacturers; more treacherous than savagery.

(9) Fascism apparently intends to make no compromise with democracy. It has thrown down the gauge, and seeks democracy's destruction.

How Many Unemployed? The city of Cincinnati is the only community knowing accurately the number of its unemployed. Its figures are therefore valuable. We have set down Cincinnati's count alongside the count for the entire country of unemployed electrical workers made by our research department. Here they are:

	I. B. E. W. % of Full Time Employment for U. S.	Cincinnati % Working Full Time All Occupations
1929	---	88.56
1930	---	---
1931	48.5	---
1932	38.4	---
1933	42.8	51.67
1934	50.2	---
1935	64.8	72.67

Naturally the count for the country would vary from the count of a single city; moreover, unemployment among craftsmen in the building trades would be heavier than for all occupations; still there is correspondence between the figures.

On the basis of conservative figures, there are still 11,000,000 unemployed in this great prosperous nation.

Upraised Finger of Warning Our readers should not forget that daily newspapers deal in propaganda. It is not likely that a syndicate of papers worth perhaps \$200,000,000 is going to voice the best interests of labor, or of the masses. It is but natural that its owner, or owners, should think of their interest first, and try to bring the readers round to their way of thinking. Editorials voice the opinion of the editor, not of the people.

The editor is willing, however, to pretend that his is the people's voice. We hope that trade unionists will not be taken in by vague promises, false data, dreamy hopes, and the rest of the paraphernalia of propagandists for big business. Trade unionists should depend upon their own papers, or better still form their own opinions. Trade unionists know by this time, one would think, upon which side their bread is buttered.

Union Recognition The fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has an exhibit at the World Power Conference—a small exhibit—may not appear significant, but it is.

Probably for the first time in the history of the electrical industry, the union of men who build the lines, and install the equipment, takes rank alongside of government, utilities and manufacturers. Thousands of visitors will be introduced for the first time to the achievements of union organization.

Wanted Most persons at this hour of the world's history are quite perplexed at the course of events. They do not know toward what port the old ship is steering. They are tossed upon seas of doubt.

There are those who say that there is no middle course down which the boat can steam. A nation must either be white or red. This presents a serious dilemma to believers in democracy, but the weakness of democracy is its inability to organize—its inability to act quickly in emergency and its inability to shout loudly in behalf of itself. If democracy could solve these three problems, there is little doubt as to its perpetuity. The sign upon the door of democracy today might read "Wanted: Organizers, Executives and Publicity Men."

Using Our Might A vivid light is thrown upon conditions in the United States by a report of the Minnesota State Planning Board. Minnesota is looked upon as a frontier state. It surely cannot be classed as belonging to the eastern group where industrialism has thrived for 100 years. The state planning board in a recent report declares:

"The inventory of the state strongly suggests that the period of spectacular development is over for the present. Population is becoming stationary. The natural resources have been prospected, and have been or are being used. The physical plant necessary to the utilization of natural resources has been built in considerable measure. In spite of this degree of apparent maturity, it is still true, however, that the income of over 90 per cent of the

people is below that of a moderate, twentieth century standard of living. In fact, if the total production of the state were equally distributed among all of its people, provision would have been made for only about three-fifths of the consumption expenditures now enjoyed by families with annual incomes of \$2,500. Instead of being a near approach to over-production there is clear evidence of under-production on a state-wide basis to supply adequately the consumption needs and desires of the existing population."

This succinct summary for Minnesota might be groundwork for a summary for the whole United States. The Minnesota State Planning Board goes on to suggest that the productive forces of the state should be mobilized to give 50 per cent more production. It believes that this can be done, not by increasing raw materials, but by "full utilization of technical processes, human skills, and organizing ability by the people of this and coming generations."

The New Creed The Congressional Record contains many things. The Broadway wits would have you believe that it contains only trash but there is much of value also in it.

Representative Goldsborough, of Maryland, has caused to be written into a recent Record a poem by Ann C. Patterson. The poem is called "The New Creed."

The New Creed

I believe in the earth
And the fullness thereof;
In man and his labor;
In the machine,
Man's supreme masterpiece,
With which he has created,
And is still creating,
Abundance for all.

We are crucified daily and suffer,
Because we haven't money to buy
That which we produce.

We have descended into hell—
The hell of hunger, nakedness,
And economic insecurity.

We can arise from this hell
And ascend into heaven—
The heaven of plenty for all.

I believe in that new economics,
Which is a communion,
Not of saints,
But a communion, in which
All will partake.

And I believe in a resurrection
From despair, suffering, and uncertainty
And in life abundant.

This Journal has always said that Americans are taking a new view of the common life and this poem helps to create the new economic dream.



WOMAN'S WORK



"WITH LIES AND SPIES THE BOSS CONTRIVES"

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WHEN I was a youngster some of the kids in our block used to taunt me with this rhyme: "Stewed cats and pickled rats are good enough for Dimmyerats!" My father and mother were among the very few Democratic voters in that little Wisconsin town. Of course the rhyme annoyed me, but being a rhyme I couldn't help remembering it.

I have been reading some of the evidence in the recent Senate investigation, headed by Senator La Follette, of the activities of labor spies and another rhyme popped into my head. I hope that it will get into the memories of my women readers, especially if they ever find themselves sitting at home, hoping and worrying, while their husbands are out on strike. It's this:

**"With lies and spies the boss contrives
To poison the minds of workers' wives."**

For the men out on the picket line, if law enforcement authorities permit, there will be bullets, blackjacks and gas. For the women, waiting anxiously at home—another kind of poison gas, that breaks their morale; sometimes breaks their hearts and breaks up their homes. Ruin the union, wreck the strike! There is no method so foul that the labor spy will not use it. They can't go into the homes and shoot down the women—the law recognizes that as murder. But they can go in and drive up to the hilt the sharp blade of suspicion, and do it so charmingly, so politely, so sympathetically!

There are profitable organizations that live on labor troubles. One is called the Railway Audit Agency. Incidentally, this one is closely connected, through its board of directors, with the notorious American Liberty League. The Liberty League encourages employers to violate labor's rights. The Railway Audit Agency plants its spies—and if no trouble is stirring, they provoke it. Then a third organization, known as the Federal Laboratories, steps in to sell the employer all he will take of machine guns and gas bombs. Nice, isn't it?

According to the findings of the La Follette committee, there are 40,000 labor spies. It costs corporations \$80,000,000 a year to maintain them. This does not include the strike guards, or thugs, and professional strike breakers. Some of these spies are women. Their records reveal them to be creatures utterly devoid of moral sense.

I can mention three ways in which the woman spy is used.

1. She uses her sex appeal to the limit on some particular strike leader. If she can entangle him she learns plans, coerces him away from the strike, or ruins his effectiveness in one way or another.

2. She creates a false situation involving an active union man, intending to cause scandal and divorce.

3. Acting as a saleswoman or canvasser, she goes into the women's homes deftly spreading rumors that the strike leaders are carousing and "carrying on" with the strike funds; the strike is breaking; other women have told her their husbands intend to return to work.

The woman waiting at home is particularly vulnerable to lies. She has fears and worries that she tries to overcome. She does not have the stimulation and courage that come from being one of a united group. Her husband thinks the strike is right, believes it will be won. She doesn't feel so sure. All that she knows is that the family's regular income is cut off and she doesn't know when it will be resumed. Subconsciously, she is ready for bad news. Unless she has plenty of natural courage, or has the moral support of other women whose husbands are in the strike, she is apt to be influenced by scandalous lies she will be told.

For example here is an actual report of one spy to the "detective" agency showing the method used:

"Last night I called up Mrs. ——— and told her that her husband was at a roadhouse with Miss ———." Actually the husband and the young woman were both attending a local union meeting of which they were both officers. The woman spy was trying to smirch both of their names.

A highly organized campaign against strikers' wives was uncovered last month in Syracuse, N. Y., by Budd McKillips, reporter for "Labor." A questionnaire accompanied by an imposing-looking letter from "Women Investors in America, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, was sent to the wife of each striker. At first glance the questionnaire might seem harmless—actually it was loaded with propaganda. It was designed to plant suspicion in the women's minds.

Remarking that "strikers' wives * * * have a greater stake in their husbands' jobs than is generally realized," the letter made the following statement: "As women make at least 85 per cent of the family purchases, they are vitally concerned with any activity which inter-

rupts the regular receipt of the weekly payroll. They, therefore, realize that labor problems and resultant strikes, whether legitimate or instigated by minorities, are becoming a serious menace to the welfare of the country and the well-being of the family unit."

Here are the questions and I will leave it to you whether they suggest an impartial interest:

"Did your husband strike because he wanted to, or because he was forced to by others?"

"Are strikes instigated by employees, or by outside agitators?"

"Do strikes encourage drunkenness?"

"Were the working conditions and pay as good as in any similar factory?"

"Do strikes endanger family life and health?"

"What effect do strikes have on children?"

"Did your husband want to join the union, or was he forced to?"

"Do you favor his payment of monthly dues to it?"

Of course you can see the beautiful picture this questionnaire is intended to suggest: the husband forced to join the union, his small income lessened each month by the dues he has to pay; then the outside "agitator" coming in and forcing the strike, the family at home hungry and sick, and the man down town with a bunch of drunks.

The letter stressed the "secrecy" of the poll and stated "it is not necessary for you to sign your name unless you want to." McKillips said, "Every questionnaire I examined at Syracuse had a secret identification number on it, worked out by a series of almost invisible holes punched through the paper on certain letters of the alphabet. Whether the woman signed her name or not would make no difference to the person or persons who held the key to the code and had registered the numbers alongside the names of the women to whom the questionnaire was sent."

The documents would do their dirty work of creating doubt whether they were filled out and returned or not. But if they were returned, it was an indication that the wives were ready for further propaganda. Accordingly a stool pigeon knocks at her door, posing as a saleswoman. Perhaps the wife says she can't buy because her husband is on strike. The spy, with hypocritical sympathy, condoles with her—it's too bad, the strike is going to be lost; the strike

(Continued on next page)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

Our auxiliary was organized on March 10, 1936, with a registration of 19 members. We have been taking in new members right along so to date we have 34 members. Tentative plans have been made for a membership drive, and we hope to at least double our enrollment.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. William Gooder; vice president, Mrs. Jessie McArton; secretary, Mrs. Lowell Peterson; treasurer, Mrs. Paul Olson.

We meet the first Friday of the month at the Labor Temple. Refreshments are served every other meeting.

Our activities during the summer have been slack but we expect to go to work now with a vengeance, and prove that we are "up and coming."

We would enjoy hearing from other auxiliaries and would be grateful for any suggestions.

MRS. LOWELL PETERSON,
Secretary.

2319 W. 11th St., Duluth, Minn.

committee has been spending the funds carousing and entertaining women—the spy saw them at the hotel last night. Also, the other men are thinking of going back to work—in the other strikers' homes visited the women said so.

Actually, "Women Investors of America, Inc." is a propaganda agency maintained by anti-union employers; McKillips says he has documentary evidence to prove it.

These are just examples of how the boss contrives to poison the minds of workers' wives. Perhaps you have already suffered from them. Perhaps in the future you will be exposed to them. Don't let them hurt you. **TURN THE TABLES ON THE SLANDERERS.**

One thing you can do is to join with the other wives in an auxiliary and actively work to aid the local. The more you know about the strike and its causes, the less likely you are to be affected by lies; and the harder you are working for the union, the less likely you will be to tolerate dirty whispers.

Another thing is to trap the spy. If one of these creatures should come to your door with her lies, and were brought inside and questioned before witnesses, your benevolent, sympathetic saleswoman will be crawfishing, trying her best to get away. She is probably an underworld character with a criminal record—a large percentage of labor spies are.

Don't let her come into your home, spread her poison and get away with it. Get witnesses, ask questions, and make her prove her story or admit it's a lie. If strikers' wives will be smart enough, cool headed and courageous enough, to trap and expose these spies, they'll no longer be able to carry on their dirty business.

Auxiliaries Plan Activities

As the brisk days of fall start our blood circulating faster, women's auxiliaries scattered from East to West are gathering again and going into action. And this is a reminder that we want to hear from you about what you are planning and doing. Madame President, please appoint a press secretary right away, or give instructions to the present one that a letter for your group must appear in the October JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Let's make October the big month for meeting and getting acquainted again through the columns of our magazine. Your

letter must reach us before October 1—that means some of you will have to sit down right this minute and write us.

Not only for October but all through the winter while auxiliaries are busy, we want lots of lively, inspiring letters from you. Each of your achievements is an inspiration to the others, so don't be too modest to tell your accomplishments. Perhaps new auxiliaries have organized during the summer? Remember, we don't know you are there unless you announce yourself through the JOURNAL.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

TOMATO AND DUMPLINGS

By SALLY LUNN

"Oh, we'll have chicken and dumplings when she comes!" goes a hill-billy song. But you don't have to have chicken in order to enjoy dumplings. Right now when there are loads of tomatoes on the market and in the home garden we want to suggest stewed tomatoes with dumplings. You'll find the flavors complement each other wonderfully well. And aren't the home folks getting tired of eating raw tomatoes, splendid as they are at this time of year? Canned tomatoes may be used if fresh are not obtainable.

2 cups sifted flour	1 cup milk or
4 teaspoons baking powder	enough to make
¾ teaspoon salt	drop batter
3 tablespoons fat	5 cups fresh stewed tomatoes
	1½ teaspoons salt
	½ teaspoon pepper

The 1½ teaspoons of salt and the pepper are used to season the tomatoes. Other ingredients are for the dumpling dough. Sift the dry ingredients together, rub in the fat with the tips of fingers. Make a well in the center of the fat and flour mixture and pour in sufficient milk to make a very soft dough. Heat the tomatoes in a large flat bottom

pan, with cover. Add the salt and pepper. Drop the dough over the top of the tomatoes by spoonfuls, cover tightly and boil gently for 20 minutes. Serve at once.

* * *

YELLOW TOMATO PRESERVES

At the market you see them—baskets of little yellow, pear-shaped tomatoes. Maybe you have some in your garden. In addition to being nice eaten fresh they make delicious and most attractive-looking preserves. If you have yellow tomatoes available, do try this recipe:

8 pounds small yellow tomatoes	2 lemons thinly sliced, with seeds removed
1½ quarts water	
6 pounds sugar	4 to 6 pieces ginger root

Cook the lemons in one pint of water till the skin is tender. Boil together the remaining water and sugar to make a sirup, and drop in the tomatoes, ginger root, cooked lemon rind and liquid. Boil until the tomatoes are somewhat clear and the sirup thick. Remove the scum, and pour the preserves into hot, sterilized glass jars. Seal and store in a cool, dry place.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Having recently been appointed press secretary I am making my first attempt at an item. It is surely a hard time to be made to think when we're starting on our thirtieth day that the thermometer has hovered between 102 and 105 degrees.

First I want to review a little on the election we had recently. We had practically an entire change of officers.

Business manager elected was Arthur Schading. I don't think I need to give him much of a send off as everyone knows he is the one and only for the job. The election returns showed what we think of him. Having worked with him for about 15 months straight I found him to be a true and loyal friend.

President elected is Frank Kaufman, who will wield the gavel for the next two years, and does he wield it when the boys get into some of their friendly discussions at the improper time!

Vice president is J. H. ("Mack") McSherry, who will make a first class pinch hitter in time of need; recording secretary, E. O. Suhm, who makes his reports over a public address system which has been newly installed and is surely a great help for the boys at the rear of the hall; financial secretary, H. J. Morrison, who handled our finances so well that he was re-elected for another term; treasurer, J. T. Rapp, who also seemed to be in very good standing, for he is again at the bat. The executive board is one of the best, consisting of V. J. Fish, Gus ("Gusy") Loepker, Ed. Schirmer (for the wiremen) and J. A. Fuchs, and George Craft are the maintenance men. These boys are worthy of the job they hold and I know we are all going to have a fair deal.

The examining board has been very well chosen. It includes Fred Blind, Dave Martin, James Mathews, Gus Chuman and H. Steinbruegge.

A large percentage of our men are working and the outlook for the unemployed is not dark, as we are led to believe that for next summer most of our stores are going to be air-conditioned, which will mean work for us, as we all will pick the cool places to shop when possible. It seems that the air-cooled stores are the places doing the business these hot days.

Local No. 1 is going to have a picnic September 12, at Triangle Hall and Park, and you can bet it will be a real one with Charles L. Burgdorfer as chairman. I will tell you next month what a good time we had.

MILTON ("MACK") MCFARLAND.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

On our mythical sight seeing tour of Toledo we take you now out Monroe Street to the Toledo Museum of Art, a building of gleaming white set in a background of beautiful landscaping; it will create in your mind the illusion of an immense diamond set in a bed of emeralds.

The Toledo Museum of Art, in equipment and buildings ranks among the first five art museums of the country, in a city twenty-sixth in size in the nation. Its educational

READ

Use union rails, by L. U. No. 865.

New Jersey electrical workers advance, by L. U. No. 102.

Another big project in California, by L. U. No. 18.

Toledo speaks, by L. U. No. 8.

We initiate new members, by L. U. No. 761.

Workers love the out-doors, by L. U. No. 38.

Inwardness of truth "freedom of press," by L. U. No. 77.

Events in Alberta, by L. U. No. 348.

International competition, by L. U. No. 734.

Classes in neon sign, by L. U. No. 84.

Skilled workers' dilemma, by L. U. No. 435.

Our correspondents never falter in their pursuit of live, valuable material for this Journal.

classes and lectures in art and music reach 350,000 adults and children each year. This is 129 per cent of the city's population. Started in 1903, it was the first museum in the world to admit children unaccompanied by adults, and to base its education on the child as the most direct way of developing an art-loving public.

Its collections rank in importance above all but those of the four largest art museums of the country. Most unique is the Libbey collection of ancient glass, wherein the history of glass is shown in many countries consecutively from 1350 B. C. in Egypt to the products of today. The Libbey collection of paintings stands with the great masterpieces of the country. All tuition is free, and there are no entrance fees to the gallery. Free concerts are also open to adults and children. It is the newest of the great museum plants, except for that of Kansas City, which is not so large. The Toledo Museum receives no tax support, but has been built and maintained by the contributions of many individuals, led by its founder, Edward Drummond Libbey. Its building is approximately 650 feet long and 250 feet deep, and is located within grounds of about 10 acres in extent, situated in the heart of the residence and school district, on the city's main street car and bus lines. Lectures and classes on art and music, a free school of design, classes for housewives, for commercial artists, for department store clerks, special talks for men's and women's clubs, special training for teachers and co-operation with the city's public and parochial schools make it a recreation center of enjoyment and profit to so large a group of adults and children.

For the information contained in the foregoing paragraphs we are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Blake-More Godwin, the curator of the museum.

The depression is finally over and our local resumed the family picnics which were an annual affair previous to the beginning of that never to be forgotten era. At our picnic which was held at Locust Point Beach on Lake Erie a most enjoyable time was had by some 600 persons made up of the families and friends of Local No. 8. A special invitation was extended to the members of the Toledo Electrical Contractors Association and they turned out nearly perfect in attendance. Refreshments of all kinds were served for both young and old. A ball game between teams representing the local and the contractors was won by the latter team by a comfortable margin. The efficient committee in charge was headed by our genial president, Frank Fischer. The crowd came early and stayed late and the opinion was unanimous that it was the most successful picnic we had ever held.

The Closure Service Plant is still closed at this writing although efforts are being made to adjust the differences between the two unions fighting for the right to organize the workers. From results in this city it is evident that plenty of trouble is in store for organized labor all over the country when the C. I. O. gets under way. We hate to see anything like that happen here as we have after years of struggle just got this town to the point where it is union conscious.

Most of the boys are working and those who are not will be very shortly. All in all everything is on the up and up and so am I, so will sign off here.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, Brothers and other readers of the JOURNAL, I am wished on you for another 24 month period, due to the shortsightedness of our new president. But he insisted that I carry on just as I have done in the past. So, from now on, keep an EYE on the space reserved for Local No. 18. Sometime in the not too distant future we are going to try to reserve space for another feature article, the subject of which will be, The Metropolitan aqueduct. This is really one of the BIG undertakings of the century. Just think of the cost of it, \$220,000,000. The job has been in progress about four years, and is now more than half complete. High lights of the job are its miles and miles of tunnels, one of which is 16 miles in length. Another interesting item is the pumps, 8,000 horsepower pumps. You can readily see that it is going to take motors of an enormous size. But I must not elaborate on this subject too much. My space is limited. Will tell you all about it at some later date.

Local No. 18 is certainly getting along fine, PROGRESS is our middle name. We have a fine bunch of Brothers as officers, and as stated in previous articles, the most fertile field to work in one could imagine. I sometimes wonder if we will ever get them all organized. I shudder to think of what the wages and conditions would be out here were it not for organized labor. The master chiselers of the entire nation have made southern California their home. I have in mind the Merchants and Manufacturers As-

sociation, and its twin brother, the L. A. Chamber of Commerce. These two organizations strive for the open shop much harder than we try to organize, and that is saying quite a lot.

By the time this is in print, Labor Day for this year will be past history. Organized labor in Los Angeles is planning on a monster parade, participated in by the entire labor movement of our fair city. We estimate that about 75,000 will be in the line of march. If so, that's what we call progress. Will give you full details in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

Well, at last, Brothers, Local No. 18 has grown into a metropolitan organization. They stepped right out and bought the scribe a dandy little Corona Four typewriter. Am not so proficient at using it yet, but give me time. Am quite sure whoever handles the scribe's letters in the office of the JOURNAL will be very much relieved. My good friend, the scribe from Atlantic City, gave us the idea. Thanks, Brother Bachie.

Vacation for this scribe starts August 15. Am going up to Boulder Dam to see those large generators, and to look the powerhouse over in its entirety, then up in the high Sierras for a few days, from there to San Francisco to see the big bridges, from there to Sequoia National Park to see the giant redwoods again. It isn't so much, only a change of climate and scenery. As we don't want to impose on good nature, will close for this period.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Greetings and salutations, Brothers, everywhere! It seems that the boys deemed it necessary to thrust this job on me once again, after a long, long rest.

As my predecessor, Brother Parks, already informed you that an election took place, and he enumerated the results picked out of the grab bag, I am saved that much effort.

Take it from me the boys surely went through a cleaning process and a purge to achieve the results they did and it was about time. A better slate no one could pick and real results can be looked for from now on. Not to bore anyone or make a lengthy letter, we can mention that Brother Carl Scholtz deserves our heartiest congratulations, as does "Pop." In fact, congrats are in order for the entire slate.

To keep Eddie Garmatz from getting sore we'll reserve space in these columns next trip.

We forgot to mention that Brother Scholtz gave a lengthy talk thanking the boys for placing their confidence in him and the usual flowers that they generally dish out at times like these. Brother Carl has some ambitions that he hopes to carry out which ought to make for a better organization and create a much better feeling. Anything at all as long as he refrains from giving us reports containing one-half of one per cent of the members going to work and 3.2 per cent working opportunities created, etc.

We learned that Brother Ed Ross lost several fingers in an accident. We wish to express our regrets and sympathy.

If this should come to the attention of some of our wandering Brothers we hope that they will give us a little consideration and pay the scribe the money due him as it's badly needed at home.

Having spent most of the summer out in the sticks, in fact still doing so, we are at

a loss for more news and will do better next time.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

The members of L. U. No. 28 held their picnic on Saturday, August 15, at Barrison Grove, a shore resort on the Chesapeake Bay. It was successful and everyone enjoyed themselves. Starting from our office building with a police escort to the city line right through red signal lights and how! At 10 a. m. the refreshments stand was thrown open to all who cared to partake of the famous beverage and other refreshments, etc. A baseball game, quoits, cards and some spots were played (come seven).

At 3:30 p. m. steamed crabs were served with every one helping themselves and some carrying a tray.

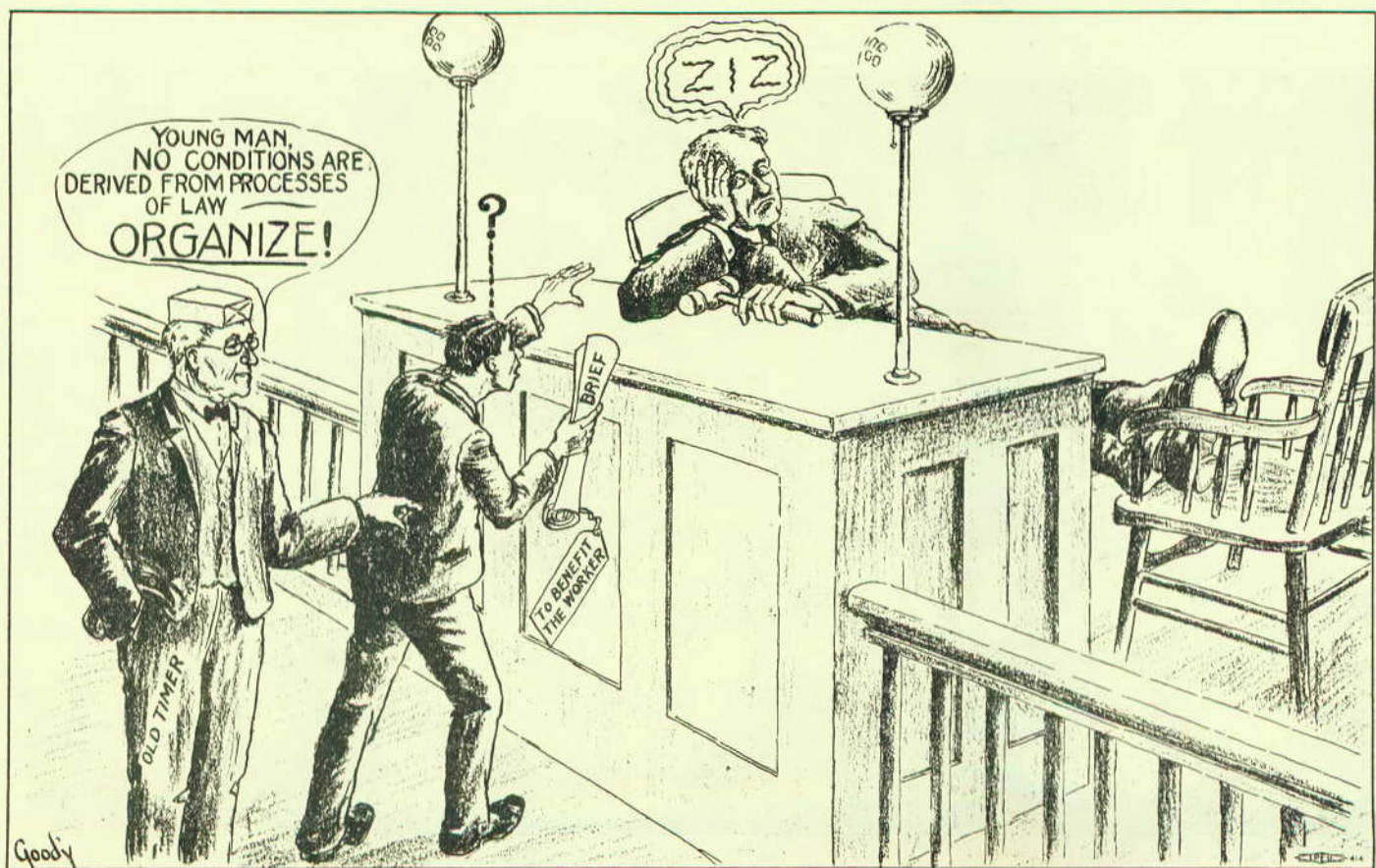
A 4 p. m. a picture was taken, and at 6 p. m. the Maryland chicken dinner was served after which was the grand drawing for prizes, as tickets with numbers were given each as they entered the gate. Among the prizes were electric waffle irons, electric clothes irons, pliers, chickens, etc. And say, that greased pig was a peach to catch. Carrol Roeder did the job and nobody knew which was the pig after. It was noted by the writer how the old-timers started off with a bang by going to one table and talking of the past, swapping jokes and sipping. All the youngsters seemed to take particular notice of this and thought of their own future, so here are a few I caught:

T. J. Fagen, our financial secretary; Brothers "Tom" Cole, Shmidt Cunzeman, Charles Davis (now retired), McDermott, Geraty; also A. C. Breuckmann, of the same firm; Joseph Dreisch, of the Dreisch Electric Company.

George Langroff acted as the dispenser at the fountain and did a perfect job. Brothers Ray Beck, Ed. Garmatz and Carl Scholtz, the

KNOCK, KNOCK UPON THE DOOR OF JUSTICE

Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Harris S. Goodwin



committee on arrangements, surely know how to kick up a real party and deserve a lot of credit as they gave their undivided time to putting it in perfect shape. There was another committee who were the official greeters, comprising Brothers Fagen, Forrest and Hoffman. The third committee were to take care of tickets and help in keeping order and they were the executive board—Brooks, Melchoir, Parks and Young, with John Franz, Knoedler, Sells, Reuder, Glichman, Medicus and Thompson.

We were also honored by having with us for the day our International President, Dan Tracy, and Ed. Bieretz, his assistant. These Brothers seldom have time to enjoy a pleasure of this sort and we were very pleased to have them here and see them enjoy themselves. Also, I want to mention our out-of-town guests who were with us, Brother Preller, business manager Local No. 26, Washington, D. C., with Brothers Noonan, Bosh, Holt and Girard, of Local No. 26. From Local No. 313, Wilmington, Del., were Brothers Charles Madden, business manager, and Herman Schechinger. From Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 98, Brothers Robert Moody, business manager; Joseph Hickey, president; A. Roth, financial secretary; J. Ennis, recording secretary, and Joseph Harrison, executive board. And our good friends from Baltimore, Md., were none other than B. & O. R. R. Local No. 865, namely, Brothers H. J. Doyle, general chairman, System Council B. & O. R. R., with E. O. McAbee, recording secretary, Montgomery, Gosling, T. M. Cooney, J. A. Morrie, W. A. Owens and W. S. Perego.

During the afternoon speeches were made from the rostrum of the dance pavilion starting with Brother Forrest, our president, and assistant business manager, as toastmaster; Brother Tracy, I. O.; Brother Bieretz, I. O.; Brothers Moody, L. U. No. 98; Madden, No. 313; Preller, No. 26; Doyle, No. 865, and Sholtz, No. 28. Each received a big applause, and how!

Other guests present (and while in Rome did as the Romans do) were Congressman

Palmisano, of this district; representing the mayor, who was out of town, was Hon. James B. Blake, clerk of city court, and from the city council of Baltimore City were the Honorables Pat Moffett and J. Mullin. Good sports, this bunch, and it shows for itself they favor union labor as they did not come to make political speeches but to mix with the boys. Brother Schoenfeld, now a member of L. U. No. 349, Miami, Fla., paid a visit to No. 28. Did not see him, but was told he appeared to be getting three squares a day.

Personally paid a visit to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and met some of the old friends; found George Gephart to be the electrical inspector and Fred Brown on the city examining board. Boys, you surely are pushing to the front. Congratulations! And Brice McMillan, their financial secretary for many years, married for five years and no chickens. Better move to another neighborhood, Brice! I am sending a picture of the picnic. If I am fortunate enough to have it in the JOURNAL, look us over. So, until the next picnic.

PARKS,
The Entertainment Reporter.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The writer herewith is offering a suggestion, and that is to publish in our magazine (THE WORKER), articles on outdoor life, to be written by the membership. I think it would be of interest to quite a number of members to read and write of their experiences on hunting and fishing trips and where to go for the best bag and catches.

The writer and his wife have been going to the northern woods of Canada in the province of Ontario for a number of years and we have just returned from one of the most enjoyable and successful trips ever taken. This year we were able to take our two daughters and a friend of theirs to accompany us on the trip, so that left the writer with four women. But the fine part is that they all enjoy outdoor life.

We rented a house trailer to accommodate

five and hitched it on the back of the car and away we went. The first stay was Barry, Ont., 57 miles north of Toronto on Lake Simco. We then decided to go to Sparrow Lake for a day and get ourselves tuned up for a little casting. We hooked the old outboard motor on the boat, but no luck as far as fish. The next morning we left for points farther north.

We pulled into Callander, Ontario, and of course we had to go over to see the Dionne quints, which was time very well spent. From there we pulled into North Bay, Ontario, and stocked up with provisions. We then started north to the Tamagany section and pulled in at George Hughes' Beaverland Camp on Martin Lake. This camp is located three miles off the Ferguson Highway through a stretch of forest trails. The writer was doubtful as to whether we could go through with the house trailer, but found that the trailer followed us very nicely without any trouble whatsoever.

Next morning we got out the fishing tackle and started out. It wasn't very long before we got caught in the rain and had to take it as we were six or seven miles from camp. We stayed here for two and a half days and it rained most of the time and no luck on fish. We then started for the best fishing spot in Ontario, namely West Arms of Lake Nipissing which is located 65 miles west of North Bay on the Sudbury highway. In order to reach the West Arms, you go to Warren, Ontario, 45 miles west of North Bay on the Sudbury or Soo highway, turn south at Warren for 20 miles and there you are. It is located between St. Charles and Noelville, Ontario.

You can rent log cabins and boats very reasonable. The camp is known as Port Cherriman or Bay View Lodge and is managed by one of the oldest guides in that section by the name of Bouffard. Now for the fish. We started to catch pike, pickerel and bass immediately. The next day we went to Campbell and Barrow Lake by boat, which is six miles from camp. In order to get into these lakes you have to portage a dam



PRESIDENT TRACY AND ASSISTANT BIERETZ ATTEND A FEST

about 50 feet in height and 500 feet long, carrying your boat all the way. You cannot get into these lakes unless you go by boat, as there are no roads leading into them. And boys, what a fishing grounds this is for bass, pickerel and northern pike. I have never seen its equal. Bates used June bug spinner, dare devils and spoons and live perch from four inches to six inches in length.

In catching pickerel we would catch the perch on one side of the boat and bait our hooks, then cast on the other side of the boat and haul in pickerel as fast as we could catch the bait. After this day's sport we went back to camp and attended an old-fashioned dance given by the natives and a good time was had by all.

We finally had to start for home, which was the only sad part of the trip. Here's hoping you will print articles on outdoor life, as the writer would like to hear from the Brothers in reference to where to go, and to the Canadian Brothers, wish to state you have a beautiful and wonderful country to anyone who likes outdoor life.

Bugs, you and Dan should take one of these trips and you would come out a rested and new man.

I am enclosing several pictures of catches made.

H. J. BUFE.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

I did not realize just how soon the truth of our prediction in the last paragraph of our last month's letter would materialize until the morning of August 13, when this city's Hearst paper, the Post-Intelligencer, failed to circulate, having been put on the Seattle Central Labor Council's unfair list after a month of negotiation by the American Newspaper Guild in its attempt to obtain the reinstatement of two of its members. When members of the printing trades refused to go through the picket line, the newspaper made no attempt to publish.



THE WRITER, HIMSELF
Just Waiting—for that Thrill of a Lifetime.

Since that date this city has been given a splendid example of just how true must be the book, "Freedom of the Press," reviewed in the January JOURNAL, for, for 14 days and nights we have been treated to a constant barrage of condemnation by radio and press, directed at all the labor leaders, labor organizations and public officers who attempt to assist these white collar strikers in their attempt to obtain a measure of justice.

On Thursday, August 13, not a word of explanation reached the public through the two leading afternoon papers, but on Friday they released such a blast as to fairly scorch the paper it was printed on, aimed at the Guild and Dave Beck, leader of the teaming crafts of Seattle.

On August 14 the Guild printed its first issue of *The Guild Striker* and it met with such approval as to sell 20,000 copies and to encourage the strikers to continue with the paper, which they have done to date, changing the name to *The Guild Daily* and winning more praise with each issue.

Never has the labor movement of Seattle seen such solidarity as has been shown in the form of pickets and financial assistance from all the labor movement. Individuals never

previously suspected of having anything in common with the workers have aided financially as well as with a word of encouragement.

We have been fortunate with the politicians, having a labor mayor and a governor who has learned what trouble is when the national guard and the state police are brought into this type of labor dispute. The fact that he is running for re-election this fall has added to his reluctance to answer the call of the Hearst allies, the Washington Industrial Council, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations that are under the influence of "the bosses."

One of our leading afternoon papers is apparently showing who dictates its policies for it has repeatedly refused ads from the Guild relating to the few radio programs it has been able to finance, and the front page editorials read like those of W. R. Hearst himself. To a lot it looks like a repetition of the age old story of the villain who holds the mortgage, threatens foreclosure unless the money or the daughter is forthcoming. Mr. Hearst plays the part of the villain well and I believe he prefers daughters in the form of press control far better than money. So far I guess the hero with the money hasn't gotten here yet.

The Washington Industrial Council has a pet peeve with the teaming crafts as they were instrumental in winning the auto mechanics' strike that was in progress just before the Shriners arrived, and this apparently is the reason why they have gone to such lengths to discredit Dave Beck and the teamsters. Also the longshoremen took them for a little about a year ago and have come into the picture with a full share of defamation from this offspring of the Chamber of Commerce.

C. Arney, Jr., the world's wonderboy radio commentator, is starting a new child for the C. of C. to nurse, in the form of a Law and Order League for the announced purpose of compelling public officials to enforce the law



LOCAL UNION #28, I. B. E. W.
AUGUST 15, 1936
BARRISON'S GROVE, MARYLAND

and to protect citizens against mob violence. It doesn't state just what all these phrases mean, but apparently it means protection for Hearst's hired thugs, who have had a very hard time of it since arriving in town, one being so unfortunate as to be on parole or bond while awaiting a new trial for the shooting of a teamster picket a year ago. He accidentally fell and hurt himself badly right after coming to work for Mr. Hearst. A few of the rest have already seen the dangers connected with walking in such a dark building as the P.-I. has been since the strike, and have quietly stolen away in the early morning hours.

Although to date the public has shown a marked sympathy towards the Guild it remains to be seen just how much of the propaganda they are absorbing and if the picket line weakens for a moment it knows that there is at present a goodly supply of Hearst men quartered in hotels about town ready for the master to speak before they attempt printing the paper again.

If a tourist in the northwest were to listen to one of the radio broadcasts of the P.-I., and believed what he heard, I am certain he would stop to buy a bullet-proof vest and some more life insurance. For, according to the broadcast he would need these things very much, for Seattle today is in the hands of a mob of the worst kind of bloodthirsty Communists that ever existed, and the mayor and governor refuse to send in the marines, or whatever it is people send for when they want somebody to do some legal killing for them. But put your mind at ease, for this is just another Hearst bedtime story, and it is hardly necessary at this time to describe the feelings of an average Seattle citizen who may listen to such a broadcast, then walk by the P.-I. building, where he will receive as polite attention to any questions he might care to ask as at any information desk of any railroad.

All of these things should tend to make one stop and think just how close to Fascism we are, when one considers the control over the media of public opinion, as has been clearly shown with this newspaper strike and the attending suppression of fair and impartial news obtainable to the public outside of this part of the United States where men are supposed to be free. Taking a word from our neighbor on the north, the Vancouver, B. C.,

Sun, of July 27, the editor states our candid opinion in regard to Hearst when he says, "William Randolph Hearst has shown himself to be no fit person to enter the field of journalism and control a medium of public opinion of such responsibility as a newspaper."

So much for the labor troubles of this city, and now a word about the local's business. The local has signed another year's agreement with the Puget Sound Power and Light Co., having obtained this time a flat raise of 5 per cent July 15, and 2½ per cent January 1, 1937, and a lot of re-classifications and other concessions that a few years ago were nothing but forlorn wishes or hopes of a lot of the boys. We have also a closed shop as far as any type of condition or wage adjustments are concerned, and it is now up to the boys themselves to make a real closed shop next year. A lot of the boys are still new to the actual labor movement, this being their first time in a union to enjoy wages and conditions like they have obtained in this agreement. They are beginning to realize now that they have to protect these things if they are to continue enjoying and obtain still better things in the future.

The City Light is now 100 per cent organized and it is now up to us to show our ability as lawyers and get an ordinance through the city council in order to get a signed agreement with this municipal plant.

We are continually growing in members and strength, which calls for more and more work on the part of our business manager, Brother Mulkey, and assistant, Brother Martin, and all of us. As we are vitally interested in the welfare of our sister locals we take active part in helping them with their problems and agreements. Right at present we are busy with the city of Seattle, city of Tacoma and city of Centralia budgets.

I was very much interested in an article in the August 15 issue of the *Electrical World*, by H. R. Wilbur. Brothers, please take note of this plan of procedure in regard to labor, for as I see it, it is a plan to cut linemen's wages to the bone. So far as regards this state we have protection from this type of construction in our state electrical workers' safety laws.

It is with much grief we received word today of the death of one of our old time members while on his vacation trip to Cali-

fornia. Brother Dave ("Dutch") Fink died of heart failure in San Francisco. Many of the Brothers will remember him as he was very active in union affairs a few years ago.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Some weeks ago our business manager, Brother Rufus Johnson, with the co-operation of the Claude Neon Sign Company, organized a class for instruction in the building of gas tube signs and gas tube lighting.

We started about eight weeks ago with instruction in glass bending and glass blowing, by Brother McKenzie, and in the construction of signs by Brother McMullen. We began with a class of 35 and a great many of the members have become quite proficient in the art of glass bending and blowing and the metal work on signs.

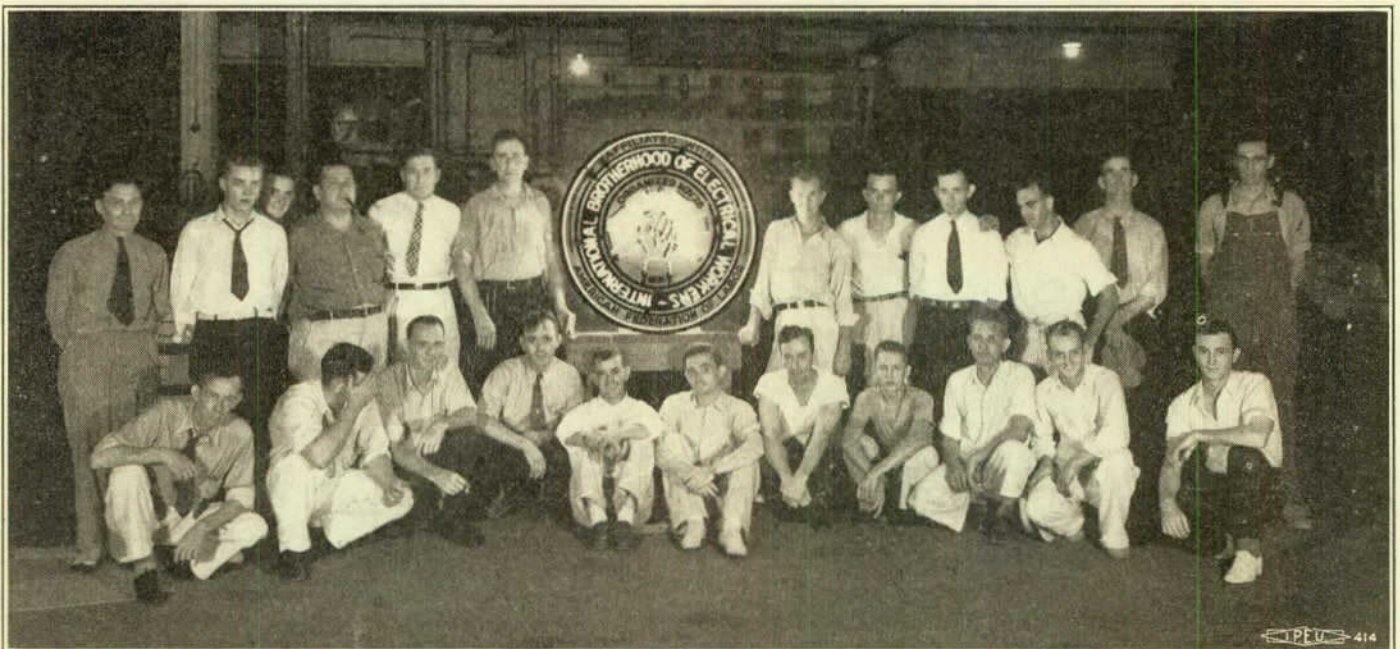
Starting Labor Day, there is to be an exhibition of union labels at the city auditorium. The inside wiremen not having a product with our label on it, we decided to construct a neon sign of our emblem. I am enclosing a photograph of part of the class and the sign, which was built entirely by members of Local No. 613. We intend to have the sign mounted on a truck and used in our Labor Day parade.

All of this work was made possible by the co-operation of the opportunity school department of the city of Atlanta, of which Mr. Kicklighter is the head.

Our President, Brother Tracy, has advocated a plan of this kind, and I am sure that everyone who has attended the class has gotten a great deal out of it. We meet every Thursday evening at seven-thirty at the Claude Neon Sign Shop.

As to working conditions here in Atlanta, our new agreement goes into effect on the first day of September, and the new rate will be \$1.25 per hour.

The greater part of the credit for our present good working conditions is accounted for by the untiring efforts of our business manager and executive board. While our scale is not as high as we would like to have it, we are taking a step forward and the writer feels sure that we will some day in the near future have a 100 per cent union city. We have good attendance at our meetings and the Brothers seem interested.



THE BROTHERHOOD'S "COAT OF ARMS" ENSHRINED AT ATLANTA BY LOCAL UNION NO. 84 AND LOCAL UNION NO. 613

I am sorry that my letter for the last issue did not reach the office in time. I was delayed in getting the photos.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association representing 13 I. B. E. W. local unions has reached an amicable settlement of their differences with the Public Service Electric Company. Through the agreement reached electrical construction work on substations throughout the entire state will be performed by I. B. E. W. members.

This settlement climaxed a bitter campaign waged by the electrical workers of New Jersey against the open shop policy of the Public Service Electric Company.

The campaign was sponsored by President Tracy and executed by a special committee from the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association under the able directorship of Vice President Kloter. Director of Research for the I. B. E. W., Brother M. H. Hedges, was of utmost assistance to the committee during the campaign.

I am making this announcement as secretary of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association.

The interest of the American unionist is today focused upon the action of John L. Lewis and his Committee on Industrial Organization and the situation which this committee has created within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

John L. Lewis in defiance of the mandates of the 1935 American Federation of Labor Convention has launched an organization program which will not only tend to split the ranks of organized labor but is not practicable.

His very actions prove that he has been bitten by a complex bug (superiority). His attitude and poses have a tendency to lean toward a dictatorial mind. He is not at all the type of an individual that we should trust with the future of the labor movement.

The entire controversy narrows down to two forms of organization, industrial and craft. In the industrial type all employees of an industry belong to the same local union regardless of the type of work performed by an individual. The individual loses his identity as an individual craftsman, he becomes a part of the masses that go to make up this form of organization. There is more tendency to place unlimited power in the hands of individuals with this type of organization and when the leadership happens to be intemperate the mass action results in excesses and public opinion aroused against the labor movement.

Industrial unionism will never permanently succeed in the United States because the American worker is an individualist and when the day arrives when he loses his individuality we will also have oppressive governmental dictation comparable to Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan and other unfortunate countries.

Craft unionism stands for progress in skill of the respective craftsman. By having each craft in a separate union in each locality the specific requirements of each are developed along their own particular needs. General labor requirements which concern all the crafts can be handled through central bodies.

Different crafts require different needs for development, an industrial union could never hope to create the incentive to carry on for the average skilled craftsman.

Industrial unionism depends upon showmanship to endure.

Under industrial unionism it is impossible for different craftsmen to meet on common

ground other than that of general labor requirements. Development of trade skill would be retarded. Oratorical ability and radicalism would replace thoughts of developing trade skill.

The American Federation of Labor was founded on fundamental American ideals and its system of craft unions has been the greatest factor in improving the lot of the working man since the advent of Christianity.

The American Federation of Labor is built on so enduring a foundation that neither John L. Lewis nor the Committee on Industrial Organization will create any damage other than retarding the movement slightly.

We of the I. B. E. W. should be proud to be a part of the American Federation of Labor.

S. J. CRISTIANO,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The first meeting of Local No. 103, Wednesday, August 12, Frank L. Kelley appointed the writer to the office of press secretary, a job I held during the years 1932 to 1934. During those two years I had the opportunity of writing to the WORKER 22 items out of a possible 24. I shall try to hit the same batting average as was my pleasure during the year already mentioned.

At the outset I feel that a list of the newly elected officers, who shall guide Local No. 103 for the next two years, should be published in the WORKER. This is necessary, in view of the fact that, sad to relate, many of the members are yet unacquainted with the result of the election.

President, Frank L. Kelley, a well-known labor leader, member of the International Executive Council and a consistent winner; vice president, Sam Parker, vice president before and a very capable officer; recording secretary, Robert W. Griffin, re-elected because of the good job he is doing; financial secretary, John J. Regan, what better tribute than "Old Faithful!"; treasurer, James Kilroe, an officer for over two decades, a good man for a tough job. The following men were elected to the executive board: George E. ("Major") Capelle, a man with a great knowledge of the labor movement, whose work has and always will be greatly appreciated; Edward C. Carroll, for 22 years a member of the executive

board, also assistant business manager; Maurice Berkowitz, for years a member who knows what it is all about, and your humble servant, the writer. Examining board: Walter J. Monahan, chairman, and Pierce McCarthy, Jack Cotter, Percy A. Connors and John J. Farrell. These five young men, up for the first time, politically, should go a long way.

President Kelley will make more appointments and when they are made known I shall notify the membership via the WORKER.

In the near future many important pieces of legislation which will greatly affect the members of our local, will be presented to the legislature. I suggest that the members keep themselves informed as to these bills to prevent attempts to make inroads on our work by the passage of laws which will create havoc with an already very sick industry.

Here's "Hello" to Charlie Caffery, business manager of Local No. 7, Springfield, Mass., a corking good fellow, as the members of Local No. 113 will testify, after the very fair and kind treatment they received while working in his territory during the flood of April.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I do not think I will be able to write as long an epistle as my predecessor, but I will try to keep the members informed with anything that might interest them in regards to activities in the local.

We held our election last month and the results were: President, Howard W. Litchfield; vice president, James Swinehammer; recording secretary, Albert J. Hopkins; treasurer, Henry W. Shivers; business manager-financial secretary, Frank J. Smith; members of executive board, H. W. Litchfield, J. Swinehammer, A. Hopkins, H. Shivers, M. Lally, J. Silva, and A. J. Grant. The executive board meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays.

In last month's issue of the magazine Brother J. O'Neil, business manager of Local No. 326, of Lawrence, Mass., gave a detailed outline of the attempt to establish a license law for linemen in Massachusetts. I would like to add a few names of members of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts who assisted the committee in trying to put the bill over: Senator Langone, of Boston;

Des Moines, Iowa, August 25, 1936.

The following resolution was adopted by L. U. No. B-1011, I. B. E. W., at our second regular meeting for the month of August, tonight.

In regard to the article published in the August issue of THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, on pages 320, 354 under the heading "Electric Brains for Automatic Heating," written by A. C. Lescarbours, A. I. E. E. & I. R. E.

"Whereas we feel that the JOURNAL is published by members of the I. B. E. W. for the mutual benefit of these members; and

"Whereas we are employees of the only company in this field that has an agreement with the I. B. E. W., i. e. Penn Electric Switch Co., Des Moines, Iowa; and

"Whereas we feel that Minneapolis-Honeywell received the unofficial approval of the I. B. E. W. although there is no working agreement in effect at the present time between company and employees; and

"Whereas this company is the largest competitor of our employer; therefore be it

"Resolved, 1—In the near future, any and all articles containing the name of any manufacturer of electric equipment shall also carry at least one paragraph devoted to the status of organized labor in said plants (bona fide unions, company unions, or just plain SCAB).

"2—That this resolution be printed in a conspicuous place in the September issue of the JOURNAL, in order that it may be more easily noticeable by our Brothers in the installation field of the trade."

H. HAYES, President,
JOHN PARSONS, Financial Secretary,
GEORGE YOST, Corresponding Secretary.

Representative Sirois, of Lawrence; Representative Shea, of Cambridge; Representative Irwin, of Boston; Representative Landeragan, of Lynn; Representative Gott, of Arlington; Representative T. F. Murphy, of Boston, a member of Local No. 103, Boston.

The following made every effort to defeat the bill: Representative Tarbell, of Lincoln; Representative Luetwieller, of Newton; Representative Casey, of Boston; Representative Crosby, of Arlington. Don't forget these gentlemen when you go to the polls.

Our new president has suspended the compulsory attendance law for 90 days so show your appreciation by attending the meetings when possible. Give him your co-operation and support and I am sure Local 104 will go places.

I made a poor start last month as press secretary. I got my copy in the mail too late. I guess I was thinking of per capita by the tenth instead of the first.

We lost one of our oldest members in the death of John McLeod, a lineman working for the Boston Elevated Railway. He was killed by a fall from a truck. Brother McLeod was president of the local in 1910 and 1911.

The trolley bus seems to be an established fact here in Boston. We have about three miles in the city of Cambridge which has been in operation five months and the company has started work on two lines in the city of Everett. This extra work was brought about by the untiring efforts of President Litchfield and Business Manager Smith, so if either one of them ask you to do something do not refuse them as they are working night and day to improve your job.

There are a lot of windjammers who brag about all the things they have done, but these two Brothers don't say much, still, take it from me, they don't let any grass grow under their feet.

International Vice President Keaveney paid us a visit at our last meeting. He is always welcome. There were delegations from Local No. 326, of Lawrence, Mass., and a class B local, of Malden, Mass.

In the next issue I will give a few high lights on the Labor Day parade. There were 90 members at our last meeting. Keep up the good work and if there is anything you do not think right, get up and say so. President Litchfield will be only too glad to give you a chance. The local does not belong to any selected few.

So long till next month.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

L. U. NO. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Last month I mentioned that we were making plans for one of those old time electric picnics. This month I will report that when the committee fused up and threw the main line in, things started to hum. It was a grand affair and I know that every one had a wonderful time. We invited the members of Local No. 329 to join with us and several came out but not as many as we would like to have. But Robert Horn took advantage of the situation and proceeded to get their share of everything they missed, mostly liquids and good time. And before the night was over we all had to admit he made a good job of it. Shreveport, like the rest of the country, has had considerable hot weather, but that old saying that every dark cloud has a silver lining came true for us.

Most of the boys have made good time installing attic ventilator fans. These fans are installed in the attics to pull out the hot and still air and draw fresh air through the windows of the room or rooms you wished cooled. Some of the jobs run into several hours especially when the carpenters cut the

ELECTRIFICATION

Twelve Thousand Miles of Trackage of 20 Carriers Suggested as Ready For Change

By C. J. McGLOGAN, Vice President

Electrification of 12,000 miles of track on 20 steam railroads, producing a potential annual energy consumption of 5,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, is suggested by the Federal Power Commission in its report on the survey of national power resources. It was stated that it should not be inferred that this mileage is all that may be electrified or that the studies have been in sufficient detail to warrant definite conclusions that the "suggested" electrifications are economically justified.

The national power survey report suggested that 5,429 miles of route of steam railroad (12,000 track miles) can be electrified and consume a total of 4,973,100,000 kilowatt hours annually.

It was estimated by the commission that the electrification of the 12,000 track miles would cost \$600,000,000 and could be carried out over routes of greatest traffic density at a substantial savings in operating costs.

The report shows that up to 1935 there had been a total of 2,768 route-miles electrified on 29 steam railroads in the United States and that these 29 carriers used for traction purposes nearly 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in 1934. It was said that the rest of the world has electrified approximately 10,000 route-miles, with the countries of Europe in the lead.

The report disclosed that the considerations leading to the selection of the proposed electrifications are traffic density, ruling grades and the possibility of efficient operation of motive power in connection with adjacent steam operations.

Reduction in locomotive maintenance and engine house expenses, elimination of water storage tanks and water handling, reduction in helper or pusher operations with its stand-by and extra-crew expenses, and greater availability for the electric over the steam locomotive are given as reasons for large-scale electrification. It was also stated that the electric locomotive makes for from one and a half to two times the mileage a year of the steam locomotive.

Steam railroad lines where electrification was considered "feasible" included the following:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Secaucus, N. J., to Clarks Summit, Pa., 137 miles, 200,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Reading Co., Tamaqua and St. Clair to Philadelphia (Port Richmond), Pa., 118 miles, 122,000,000 k.w.h.; Shippensburg to Allentown, Pa., 132 miles, 144,000,000 k.w.h.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh (Conway Yard) to Altoona, Pa., 137 miles, 432,300,000 k.w.h.; Altoona to Marysville (Harrisburg), Pa., 124 miles, 299,400,000 k.w.h.; Marysville to Paoli (Philadelphia), Pa., 90 miles, 121,600,000 k.w.h.; Marysville to Morrisville, Pa., (freight line), 140 miles, 214,300,000 k.w.h.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore (Bay View), Md., to Glenwood Junction, Pa., 320 miles, 349,600,000 k.w.h.; Cumberland, Md., to Fairmont, W. Va., 123 miles, 144,100,000 k.w.h.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Clifton Forge, W. Va., to Russell, Ky., 250 miles, 228,400,000 k.w.h.

Virginia Railway, Mullens to West Deepwater, W. Va., 58 miles, 17,000,000 k.w.h.

Norfolk & Western Railway, Bluefield to Laeger, W. Va., 53 miles, 48,500,000 k.w.h.; Roanoke (Blue Ridge), Va., to Bluefield, W. Va., 113 miles, 110,200 k.w.h.; Laeger to Williamson, W. Va., 47 miles, 93,000,000 k.w.h.

Louisville & Nashville Railway, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Corbin, Ky., 187 miles, 58,900,000 k.w.h.; Corbin, Ky., to Harlan, Ky., 70 miles, 24,300,000 k.w.h.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Avery, Idaho, to Othello, Wash., 212 miles, 20,000,000 k.w.h.

Great Northern Railway, Skyomish, to Seattle, Wash., 85 miles, 20,000,000 k.w.h.

Union Pacific Railroad, Cheyenne, Wyo., to Ogden, Utah, 483 miles, 374,000,000 k.w.h.

Oregon Short Line Railroad, Granger, Wyo., to Pocatello, Idaho, 215 miles, 58,700,000 k.w.h.

Denver & Salt Lake Railway, Denver to Bond, Colo., 129 miles, 36,800,000 k.w.h. Denver & Rio Grande Western, Helper to Ogden, Utah, 156 miles, 49,900,000 k.w.h.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, San Bernardino, Calif., to Winslow, Ariz., 542 miles, 284,200,000 k.w.h.

Southern Pacific Co., Roseville, Calif., to Sparks, Nev., 139 miles, 131,400,000 k.w.h.; Bakersfield to Los Angeles, Calif., 171 miles, 107,000,000 k.w.h.

grill in the ceiling where there is a number of wires. Our business representative has started a drive to get all or as much of the Neon sign hanging as we can get. Sign hanging is electrical work and lots of locals are letting this get away from them, being contented with just wiring it in. But we all know that in most cases the big job is hanging a sign and not wiring. Speaking of labor by the hour, of course.

The labor movement in Shreveport is making elaborate plans for a grand celebration on Labor Day. Our local always turns out 100 per cent for the parades. This is our day and you should take advantage of it and show your stuff. The motion picture operators of this city have been locked out of the downtown theaters for the past 16 weeks and are putting up a good fight.

The new parish fathers have taken office

and we expect to start our move to have a law passed that all electrical work in the parish must be inspected. I will keep you informed as to our results from time to time in future letters.

J. H. TERRELL.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The American game of politics is a great game; but when it threatens to wreck valuable institutions, it is time to pause and consider if "the game is worth the candle."

American politics is not democracy—far from it! It is political bossism, either by an individual boss or by a small clique, backed up and kept in power by a carefully built up machine. It has permeated all American social life, spreading like a cancerous growth

through all our institutions until it has become a serious menace to their proper functioning. Its objective is not efficiency or service, but control, and its methods are propaganda, misrepresentation, vilification, or worse.

However, it is the American system for running an organization and every organization, be it religious, social, fraternal, political or economic, finds this influence at work within itself, to some degree, at some time or other.

It is the great American (political) game that is being played out in the A. F. of L. at the present time. Hence the "split." The "ins" want to stay in; the "outs" want to get in, so that they can be the "ins."

How are the "outs" to get in?

Well, the industrial union idea has been quite popular in many quarters for several years. Again, it was not only the easiest but the most logical way to organize several large, unorganized industrial groups. Then there were some powerful organizations within the A. F. of L. that were organized more or less along this line. Therefore, once these unorganized groups were organized and brought into the A. F. of L. and the controversy was started over the merits of craft versus industrial form of organization so as to unify all the industrially organized unions into one camp, then, the individual or clique who could capitalize this sentiment for the industrial form of organization would have a good show of winning control of the A. F. of L. at the next convention.

Both groups were well aware of this. So, to prevent the "outs" from getting in by this method, the "ins"—being in control—suspended the "outs" until after convention.

It was not a question of industrial or craft form of organization. It was a question of control. Neither side would or could compromise. Neither side trusted the other.

Whether this split will be permanent or whether there will be a compromise and consequent reconciliation, after the convention, is not predictable at this time. The eventual outcome of the situation is more or less up to the rank and file of the labor movement.

The argument over the merits of either the craft or industrial form of organization is quite another matter. There are advantages and disadvantages on both sides and the question of which outweighs the other is largely determined by the conditions in the particular industry to which either form is applied. As space forbids going into that argument at this time it will have to be left, perhaps, until some future date.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

Trala-la-la-laa!

Local No. 348 is on the air again and—thank you, thank you, THANK YOU—and now that the applause dies down, and while the echo of the fan-fare still resounds from the distant peaks of the snow-capped Rockies, may I—in a few well-chosen words—thank those who have so patiently awaited this—er—resurrection. Thank you!

So much has happened up here in Alberta during the last year that it is hard to know where to start, and, if I ignore Social Credit for the time it is not because of my appreciation of its importance, but that I think other matters are of more relative significance to the organization because of the measure of control we can exercise over them.

The Industrial Standards Act is in force in Alberta. The codes for different zones have appeared in the *Alberta Gazette*, so they are actually in force. Examinations for proficiency certificates are being held at different points and I do not think that half the men who have been chiseling in on the electrical industry have been rounded up.

That is the main point of the whole act—that a man to work at electrical trade as an inside wireman must be proficient. We are proud of the fact that the members of our organization have all proved their worth as tradesmen by passing their examination and, more so, by maintaining their union affiliations and making their living at their craft through all these lean years. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then the true proof of a craftsman's worth is in his ability to sell his craftsmanship to his employer and the general public. A man to do that today and be true to his organization in face of the competition from unorganized chiselers has reason to congratulate himself. The Industrial Standards Act is framed to guarantee his existence as a craftsman.

But the act must be enforced and the members of the I. B. E. W. in Alberta must see that it is enforced. If you buy an automobile and leave it in the garage it does not do you much good. You must use it. So you must use your Industrial Standards Act. If it wears out, let it be with overwork. Run the hell out of it! We have efficient and sympathetic officers in charge of the act; now appoint your own members to the advisory board and see that the provisions of the act are enforced. Make the officers justify their existence. See that every man working at the trade gets a license or gets out of the business. Make more work for yourself and your fellow members. Half of the work done in Alberta is done by inefficient men—and perhaps the same applies all over the continent.

Our agreement applies to the Calgary zone and is operative for one year. Some credit is due to members of Local No. 348 for drawing up this code. Only organized men could have drawn up some of those clauses.

Local No. 348 is a mixed local and the register of attendance shows the average of attendance of inside men to be 2.05 per meeting. That is not high enough to get action and sustain it. The .05 has not much voice—only a squeak that is heard on the street enquiring what is the local going to do about it?

You are the local. Get down to meetings and help yourself by being a voice, a complete 100 per cent union in Local No. 348 or any other local in the province or the Brotherhood.

I won't have time to tell you all about Social Credit at this time. Perhaps it will unfold itself better than if I made an attempt to explain it. These letters in the *WORKER* are always a month late anyway, and things happen too fast to try to keep up with them in a monthly publication.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Greetings from the city of ice and snow, of blistering heat, of 50 degrees below zero, of 118 degrees F. in the shade! One has to be tough to stand the extremes of temperature recorded in Winnipeg in the last eight months. It costs money to heat a house in the winter and to clothe oneself and family in warm clothes and then to procure another outfit to try to keep cool in the short summer.

August 23, and we have a fire in the furnace to take off the chill in the air! Last night we were playing bridge on the veranda and drinking cold drinks (ginger ale)!

Our Brothers who work for the privately owned Winnipeg Electric Co.'s utility have succeeded in getting a signed agreement with an increase and better working conditions. Unfortunately it is not a closed shop, but those employees who are not members of the I. B. E. W. must be beginning to wonder on which side their bread is buttered.

With very few exceptions the electrical workers employed by the publicly owned city hydro are in a company union, called the Civic Federation. They have discovered now that skilled workmen cannot negotiate for wages without being tied down by a burden of unskilled labor and office workers. In other words a lineman, station operator or wireman cannot hope for an increase until the city council can see its way clear to grant one to the garbage collector and the dog catcher. Not a happy state of affairs for skilled workers to find themselves in and surely an indication of what would happen if we had industrial unions.

In reading the letters in the *JOURNAL* I find myself prone to read the short ones and pass up the long ones, so mine are going to be short in future in the hope that more will read them.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I am writing in a hurry to get photos in for the next issue of the *WORKER*. The enclosed kodak picture is a familiar scene around Atlanta. As the writer understands the situation the officials of the Chevrolet Motor Co. of Atlanta have refused to give a fair contractor a bid on any of the work at the Atlanta branch, and consequently they were declared unfair by the Atlanta Building Trades.

As to Local No. 613 of Atlanta I wish to state that we have always done the work at the Fisher Body plant here and have



taken a great pride in it and trust that we will continue to do so.

We have every man in the local working and all seem to be in good health and spirits.

With the coming of the Montgomery Ward building next year we hope to be in fine shape.

Our new agreement takes effect September 1, 1936, and we trust that we will have no complaints.

Our Negro slum clearance job will be complete in about six months and with the Techwood job almost completed we are looking for new worlds to conquer.

We are having a class in gas tube lighting which has been well attended. We are finding out all about the Neon sign business which the writer hopes will be a help to us all.

We are having a good attendance at all meetings which shows that more interest is being taken in the local.

Our business manager, Brother Rufus Johnson, deserves a lot of credit for what he has done for Local No. 613. All of the Brothers admire him and like him and he is well liked by the general public. We are proud to have him as a business manager and wish him much success in the coming year.

The writer would like to hear from Brother W. E. Hawkes, formerly with the Elevator Supplies Co. of Hoboken, N. J.

We wish all locals a big success for the coming year.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

Another report from the correspondent in this section with not much real definite to report on our negotiations for our new contract and the arbitration of old grievances which so far are still in the six man stage. Most of our new members are standing pat and are not letting the bits of propaganda which are circulating affect them in withdrawing from our organization.

All of the new men employed in our power house here in Danville have disappeared, it seems. The other morning the members decided it was extremely unsafe to work with these new men and refused to continue working till these said parties were removed from their positions, with the result that Frank Osborn, one of our worthy Brothers, with whom our company has been playing ball, is now at work as fireman instead of the new man. It is very odd how steam pressure goes down when the drafts are closed.

A very nice party was given here last week by Brother Frank Hyland and his wife at which an American flag was given the local by a member of one of the local patriotic societies. The flag was accepted by Brothers Keen and Waschow, and we will always have this flag to look upon when we enter and participate in our meetings here in Danville.

At the same party an American flag was presented to our women's auxiliary, being accepted by Mrs. Carl Waschow, president of the auxiliary.

Conditions here at the Illinois Power and Light Co. are in very bad order compared to what they should be and we look for them to be much better under our new agreement now coming up. In the past year the company has broken nearly all agreements in the contract which we now have but I think the more united front which Local No. 702 is forming will be in no small way responsible for a different attitude of the company in dealing with members of our organization in the future.

Brother Eugene Scott, our business agent, has moved his office to Springfield, Ill., to be more in the middle of his territory, which is now getting quite large; as we have taken under our wing several smaller and several larger locals in the north and southwest which will add much to the strength we can exert in time of need.

These large locals such as ours are what it is going to take to deal with the close organization which companies are throwing up to impede union progress towards better working conditions and more pay. Of this latter many of us are in dire need considering the increased cost of living and higher standard of living that is necessary to keep up with modern progress. The days of homespun and wild turkey on the table are gone, and the real mazuma is what it takes to raise your family in the proper manner so that they will not be ignorant alley rats getting in trouble to find something to do.

It seems to me that if these large companies which affect the lives of such a large number of the masses would only realize that prosperity of labor is double prosperity for them, this world of ours would really be a civilized place to live in. But the greed for power and riches has always narrowed the minds of those seeking it, so that they cannot see far enough ahead to think that the giving of happiness by them might end in their ultimate enrichment far above their expectations and in the end they wouldn't have to shovel coal so much and might live in peace as long as their soul desires.

But I suppose as long as we have rats and other undesirables to stir up trouble for their own profit we will always have conflict between employee and employer, until at last

all workmen with any brains at all will be wearing a nice little button with the name of some great international union on it, and that button and the principles it stands for will afford him a good home, good living conditions and at least part of the happiness which we all pursue.

I will be much disappointed if at my next writing I can't give some good results and the text of our coming working agreement which is now being hatched out in Danville and Champaign.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

An article in a recent issue of one of national weekly magazines is the basis for this meditation and the facts that I shall quote herein from that article gave me food for serious thought as a member of organized labor. The title of the article in question is, "Japan Is at War with Us Now." The author was Donald Comer, the president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala. Of course, Mr. Comer refers to industrial war, and as he is connected with the textile industry most of the facts he sets forth deal with Japan's invasion of that industry. To quote: "Japan must maintain her abnormal and feverish commercial activities in the United States and elsewhere to pay for her enormous military establishment." By cheap labor Japan has flooded our markets with cheap articles, not only in textiles but all kinds of toys, electric light bulbs, china ware, and leather goods, such as key pockets, etc. After reading this article by Mr. Comer, this writer visited several of the chain 10-cent stores and examined some of the articles mentioned above, and it is surprising how many articles have stamped on them "Made in Japan."

From Mr. Comer's article this statement stands out as a challenge to labor, because after all labor forms the largest part of the consumer or buying public of these articles. Mr. Comer states that "Japan pays her workers in the cotton mills 35 cents a day, and we pay our workers an average of 38 cents an hour." Most of the work done in the mills in Japan is performed by girls. "Seventeen thousands girls went into the factories from one district in Japan. These girls are sold into peonage by their parents and remain in the hands of their masters from three to six years." Some of these girls are weaving the little silk American flags that we see displayed three for five cents in the 10-cent stores, and are paid as low as seven cents a day for their labor.

We members of organized labor look for the union label on articles that we buy. Articles that we want to be sure are of the best, such things as shoes, clothing, tools, etc., but little items like the ones mentioned above we seldom think of as falling in the class of unionized craft, therefore we don't pay much attention to the place of manufacture or trade mark but buy it and think we have made a cheap purchase.

I don't know whether the Avondale Mills and Mr. Comer are classed as fair to labor or not, but certainly Mr. Comer has sounded a battle cry that labor should heed, for the protection of the industries that are fair to labor, and to their employees. From henceforth I will not only look for a union label but look for the words "Made in U. S. A." on the articles that I purchase.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, here we are again,
Happy every one,
On the pages of our magazine,
Good old No. 761.

If you could have seen the smiles of our members at our last local meeting, you can readily understand why all the JOY. Boy! it was a turnout. All hands and the ship cook (Red Bergeron) were there. We filled the hall to the beams. Every chair occupied. The reason for this joy was the number of new members who were initiated at that well represented meeting. We initiated 15 new members, with the same number of applications, with deposits, waiting for action in later meetings. Welcome, new Brothers, to the rank and file of the I. B. E. W. and Local No. 761.

It was a grand and glorious sight to see Brother Dave Dory and nine members from Local No. 909 of Pittsfield, Mass., who came down to our meeting that evening, showing what loyal members they are by their honored presence. You sure can bank on those boys of No. 909 to be Johns-on-the-spot. Of course we had our old standby, Walter J. Keneffick, International Representative, who gave the new members an inspiring talk on the benefits of organization. It's a pleasure to listen to him.

Well, Mr. Editor, it goes to show you that men are interested in the I. B. E. W. We have done well up here in this neck of the woods, and we are going to continue to do so and show men who work in this dangerous game of electrical work, especially line work, the benefits of organizing with us to better themselves in every way; the adjustment of wages, our insurance, our old age pension, and the association with regular men, who will be the first to help one another when in need. It brings men and their families closer together; meeting each other through meetings of entertainment, clambakes, etc., one finds good fellowship prevailing.

That reminds me, Mr. Editor, that a vote was taken at the last meeting for a bake and Brother Red Bergeron was appointed to put the bake across, so go to it, Red. We sure are behind you, only for the benefit of the writer have plenty of milk there. All you "Bozos" who took a crack at my milky way, stand from under, for some day in the near future I am in the hopes of tangling my foot on the third rail and yelling out "BEER!" with the rest of you.

We are happy to say that the wage adjustment with the western Massachusetts electric companies went into effect July 1, 1936. Our linemen now receive the scale of \$1.00 per hour. Men in all departments have benefited. Come, Springfield, line up with the sponsors of your raise, Local 761, Greenfield. Help share the burden we are shouldering for you. We have led the way, you fellows should follow. Contact us and we will do the rest.

Guess this will end the writing for this month and in closing we, Local No. 761, extend best wishes to the Brotherhood in general, and to you, Mr. Editor, and our magazine, best wishes and success.

CHARLES (WEST) AKER,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 865, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In reply to Local No. 28's letter in the July issue of the JOURNAL, Local No. 865 regrets that there hasn't been a letter in the JOURNAL for some time. It has been nothing else but neglect. Local No. 865 has just a very few active members that do everything gratis for the benefit of the local. Also in reply to Local No. 28's letter, we are only returning the favor of Local No. 28 in helping their members. The favor I have reference to was the Chevrolet job at Dundalk, Md., when quite a number of Local No. 865's members were working on that job. We also regret that we can not offer the members of Local No. 28 the same conditions at the

Mt. Clare Shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as our members received on the Chevrolet job at Dundalk, but while Local No. 865 has not a 100 per cent organization at Mt. Clare Shops it has the best organized craft in Mt. Clare. There are still only two men that won't become members of our local. Our competent and efficient president, Brother Jack Moree, also chairman of our craft at Mt. Clare, and a few of our active members have tried everything possible to get these men into the fold but they just won't become members.

There is one favor that the members of Local No. 28 can do for the members of Local No. 865 and that is if they or their friends travel anywhere and can get there by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to request them to use that railroad. It is one of the few railroads in the country favorable to organized labor. I have traveled a good bit in my time and over other railroads and I know it has as good railroad equipment as any railroad in the country, also every one should remember that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was the only railroad in the east that was in favor of reducing the railroads fare to two cents a mile. Such co-operation as this will not only keep the members of Local No. 865 working, but might be the means of keeping some members of Local No. 28 working and also members of other locals at the different points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. We make this appeal to all local union members living at all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to use their service in preference to the B. & O.'s chief competitor, a company union railroad.

W. S. PEREGOY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC, QUE.

Editor:

Here is Local No. 1118 in the JOURNAL once more. Since my last writing things have happened around the old city of Quebec. The most interesting to all concerned was the provincial elections, and the result is that Quebec Province will have a National Union party in power for the next four years. This local has among its Brothers, followers of both parties. We will see who is right. As for yours truly, this is one time that I have to take it square on the chin. For the information of any ex-Queber that is interested in the standing: National Union 77, Liberals 13 . . . what a change. Now we will see how much of their election promises will be carried out.

Well, all the boys have had their holidays by now, and as I wrote before about having some good fish stories, there were some good ones going around. Enclosed is a picture of a nice catch. This is Brother Paradis holding a string of lake trout. Any information that any of our Brothers would like to get, just ask, and we will gladly pass along what we know, and how to get to some nice places.

Things We Would Like to Know

Who is the switchboard operator that got lost in the woods and was so scared that he threw away some nice fishing equipment, and swore if he ever got out alive he would swear off fishing for life? Was it a case of seeing pink elephants on the trees?

Who is the Brother that left here on a fishing trip and almost forgot what the trip was all about before the first hundred miles had passed?

Who is the electrician that was so damp inside that he thought it would be just as well to be wet outside as inside and so had a ducking in the lake . . . clothes and all?

One thing I would like to know is, who was

the FRIEND that put a bottle of tea in the place of that good 26-ounce 3-star 13 years old that we had in our car on election day? What a pal! I don't think he was a Brother, for if he was, we would have him FIRED.

* * *

There was a bad electrical break down at the Anglo mill here in Quebec City about three weeks ago. Ten of the 12 2200-volt 1000 h.p. motors that are used on the pulp grinders burnt out. What a mess! It was during an electrical storm. At this writing there is no official explanation given out as



Brother Paradis, L. U. No. 1118, backs his tall stories by the indisputable facts.

to what it was caused by. There were about 15 winders from out of town on the job. Sorry to say as far as I know there were no I. B. E. W. Brothers.

Brother J. B. Bechette is to be congratulated for having a new arrival in his family. It's a girl, first in six. Congratulations, Baptist!

We had the pleasure of seeing Brother L. A. McEwan down here about six weeks ago. We had wired him to come down on a special case. Glad to say, everybody was satisfied by the arrangement of that meeting. I have not forgotten the look the boss gave me when I entered the office that time, Mac.

Don't forget, boys, the meeting night is still the fourth Monday of each month. Let's get the habit of getting to them—come one, come all!

ERNIE.

INDUSTRIAL-CRAFT VIEWED FROM ABROAD

(Continued from page 369)

The forefront of the Fascist platform in the United States is today occupied by the "Townsend Plan," whose author, Dr. Townsend, wants every American citizen of 60 years or over to have an income, not obtained through work, of at least \$2,400 per annum, and to have expended the corresponding amount per month 30 days after he has drawn it. This would, according to the sponsor of

the plan, give a fillip to production, and bring unemployed into work. America would again be prosperous. The plan would benefit 11,000,000 people and its application would cost 20 milliard dollars per annum. It would be financed by a tax on the sales of all goods and services. In order to boost the idea, Townsend has set up 9,000 "Townsend clubs" in 35 states, and recently held a convention in Cleveland which was attended by 11,000 delegates.

In order to keep on good terms with other budding dictators he invited them to the convention and let loose an olympic contest between them. Anyone could say anything, even the most opposing things, and everything was mentioned. There was only one condition—the speakers must be in favor of the Townsend plan. Father Coughlin, the Roman Catholic wireless priest, non-stop speaker and former rival of Huey Long, was there; so was the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, a Protestant pastor of Louisiana, and the latest star in the American demagogic firmament. In the he-man jargon of the baseball field, each giant shouted the other down, or thought he had. Dr. Townsend, who is also a clever man, listened smiling to it all, for he has registered his movement as a joint stock company and possesses two of the three shares which have been issued!

It is laughable, but there is really nothing to laugh at. This kind of Fascism has some success in the United States, just because it has no proper program and makes exclusive appeal to that belief in miracles which is today all too easily aroused and exploited in people who are unable to see a way out of the economic depression. The headway made by such movements is shown, for example, by a ballot of listeners taken recently by one of the broadcasting stations, in which 12,000 votes were cast for the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, but 199,000 for Father Coughlin! Gerald Smith has no program but many supporters. He knows how to win over people, and he aims at the immediate organization of a detachment of storm troops of 100,000 young people.

Such movements should neither be over- nor under-estimated. The New York German paper called the "Neue Volkszeitung" writes in this connection that "the delegates (to the Townsend convention, Ed.) are a cross-section of millions of American electors. These millions are politically completely immature. They have certain fixed ideas and those who promise fulfillment receive their votes. Their interest in politics is expressed only a few weeks before the elections, and in this way external circumstances and political demagoguery become the most important factors. Long-sighted policy and real reform are under such circumstances doomed to failure from the outset."

Hitler and Mussolini were also not taken seriously at first, but today we know that people who are "politically immature" are sometimes extremely useful.



IN MEMORIAM



Fred Jacho, L. U. No. 195

Initiated May 19, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Fred Jacho, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. of E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

Frazer W. Rich, L. U. No. 360

Initiated January 17, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Frazer W. Rich, whose death occurred on August 12, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF L. U.
No. 360, I. B. E. W.

ELIOT POPE,
Recording Secretary.

J. W. Read, L. U. No. 151

Initiated April 19, 1923

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother John W. Read, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 151 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

F. McQUAID,
H. B. JOHNSTON,
PATRICK WARD,
GEORGE MANLEY,
Committee.

James F. Carey, L. U. No. 309

Initiated April 8, 1915

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother James F. Carey, who passed away on July 15, 1936.

Brother Carey was a member of Local No. 309 for many years and only last November he was retired by the East St. Louis Light and Power Company, where he had been actively employed for a number of years. In April of this year Brother Carey received the pension from the Brotherhood and he had just begun to enjoy the benefits of his long affiliation with the Brotherhood when death claimed him.

Brother Carey endeared himself to all who knew him. His was a philosophy of kind thoughts and kind words for his fellow men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. S. REID,
A. L. WEGENER,
H. YEISER,
Committee.

Theodore R. Bridges, L. U. No. B-837

Initiated January 29, 1936

Whereas it is with saddened and with grieved hearts we report with profound regret the death of our esteemed and beloved Brother, Theodore R. Bridges, who was called to his eternal reward, after a short and severe illness, on August 1, 1936.

Brother Bridges was an exemplary outstanding union man, who practiced the principles and taught the true philosophy to his fellow workers of unrestrained and practical trades unionism. Brother Bridges will always be remembered by his associates for his congenial and likeable disposition, his manly characteristics and integrity. He endeared himself to us all, and it is a source of sorrow to us to record his death.

But in this, our time of grief, we most humbly and devotedly resign ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father, and while we realize the irreparable loss to our local, we find consolation in the belief that our good friend and Brother is happy in his eternal home with his Creator, to await to be reunited with those he loved the best, where partings are no more.

We extend to his beloved wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss of so kind and loving a husband and father, in their hour of sorrow, and ask that our Divine Lord will console them and fortify them to carry on; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions spread on our minutes and one sent to his family.

J. R. BERRYMAN,
W. A. BROWN,
J. L. STONE,
Committee.

Charles M. Freeman, L. U. No. 9

Initiated December 3, 1898

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles M. Freeman; and Whereas in the death of Brother Freeman, Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Freeman and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Erwin A. Boltz, L. U. No. 427

Initiated July 1, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our ranks our esteemed Brother and vice president, E. A. Boltz; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Boltz, Local Union No. 427 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its most active and devoted officials; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 427 hereby expresses its highest appreciation of the services to our cause of our esteemed Brother;

Resolved, That Local Union No. 427 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother;

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 427 be draped for a period of 30 days in commemoration of his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be furnished to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. V. LEWIS,
R. E. JOHNSON,
C. F. MICHAEL,
Committee.

John M. Pollock, L. U. No. 64

Initiated July 5, 1911

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 64, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a true and loyal Brother, John M. Pollock.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his sister and brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his relatives; be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

JOHN YAHN,
ALBERT M. WOLZ,
FRANK BRUNTON,
Committee.

Harry Bonnes, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 4, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Harry Bonnes; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. 9; therefore be it it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William Wise, L. U. No. 9

Initiated March 9, 1936

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, William Wise; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the death of Brother Wise one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Howard Young, L. U. No. 9

Initiated November 11, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Howard Young; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Young, Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

J. Barnes, L. U. No. 1

Initiated October 14, 1902

Whereas Local Union No. 1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, J. Barnes, who departed this life July 7, 1936; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

J. HERMAN FINK,
M. McFARLAND,
Committee.

Harry Rigsby, L. U. No. 196

Reinitiated December 9, 1925

We deeply regret to announce the death of Brother Harry Rigsby, reinitiated December 9, 1925, who was killed yesterday in line of duty while re-fusing a transformer on a 6900-volt line.

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 196, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Rigsby; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,
Recording Secretary.

Thomas E. David, L. U. No. 736

Initiated April 8, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our ranks, on August 20, 1936, Brother Thomas E. David; and

Whereas in the death of Brother David, Local No. 736 has lost a member who was loved by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members present at our meeting of September 3, stand in silent prayer as a tribute to a departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to his family and a copy forwarded to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

E. R. BELCHER,
Financial Secretary.

William Flood, L. U. No. 1

Initiated March 6, 1936

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that Local Union No. 1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the passing away of Brother William Flood; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the local union in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

J. HERMAN FINK,
M. McFARLAND,
Committee.

Louis W. Eaton, L. U. No. 499

Initiated March 31, 1934

Whereas it is with saddened and with grieved heart, we report with profound regret the death of our beloved Brother and president, Louis W. Eaton, who was called to his eternal reward on August 12, 1936.

Brother Eaton will always be remembered by his associates as an honest and outstanding union man. He endeared himself to us all and it is a source of sorrow to us to record his death.

But in this, our time of grief, we most humbly and devotedly resign ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father, and while we realize the irreparable loss our local has sustained, we find consolation in the belief that our good

friend and Brother is happy in his eternal home with his Creator, to await to be reunited with his loved ones, where partings are no more.

We extend to his beloved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss of so kind and loving a husband and father, in their hour of sorrow, and ask that our Divine Lord will console them and fortify them to carry on; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and one sent to his family.

L. A. McCARTY,
Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1 INCLUDING AUGUST 31, 1936

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
I. O.	James Clouse	\$1,000.00
80	T. J. Gates	1,000.00
151	J. W. Read	1,000.00
I. O.	Sam Justice	1,000.00
762	John Knunttila	1,000.00
I. O.	R. L. Finger	1,000.00
I. O.	B. W. Jaeger	1,000.00
I. O.	Mose Dumas	1,000.00
I. O.	George A. Barnhart	1,000.00
103	George Schofield	1,000.00
349	August Miller	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
60	H. M. Downham	1,000.00
83	C. F. Hahn	1,000.00
499	L. W. Eaton	475.00
5	Homer E. Parkinson	1,000.00
3	N. J. Purcell	1,000.00
304	George D. Hamilton	300.00
2	Joseph J. Smith	1,000.00
3	George DeLeva	1,000.00
77	Dave Fink	1,000.00
134	Harry G. Warner	1,000.00
458	Charles A. Law	150.00
817	William J. Kennedy	150.00
360	Frazer W. Rich	150.00
I. O.	Charles A. McCarle	150.00

Total \$20,389.58

REFRIGERATION IN AIR CONDITIONING

(Continued from page 379)

Liquid	Freezing Point	Boiling Point
Water	32 F.	212 F.
Alcohol	148 F.	173 F.
Mercury	39 F.	676 F.
Sulphur dioxide	-----	14 F.
Methyl chloride	-----	11 F.
Ammonia	-----	28 F.
Freon	-----	22 F.

These temperatures are all given for atmospheric pressure, but the substances listed obey the same law as applied to water; that is, when the pressure is increased, the boiling temperature rises; and when the pressure is decreased, the boiling temperature is lowered. Thus, it can be said that all liquids behave the same as water except that freezing and boiling points vary both at atmospheric pressure as given above, and at other pressures.

A refrigerant, then, is a liquid used in a cooling system, that boils at a low temperature. The last four named in the above list are all refrigerants and even water itself is used in certain cooling systems as a refrigerant.

Traits of Freon

Freon is the refrigerant used in nearly all air-conditioning systems. It boils at

—22 degrees F., at atmospheric pressure, and has the following characteristics:

Colorless, like water.

Odorless.

Non-inflammable.

Non-toxic (non-poisonous).

Will not attack most metals, or most common materials.

Mixes readily with mineral oil.

The relation between temperatures and pressures and the boiling (or condensing) point of Freon is shown on chart on page 379. The shaded portion represents Freon gas and the unshaded portion represents Freon liquid, while the curve is drawn through the points at which the Freon changes state. The encircled point is at atmospheric pressure.

From the diagram, the boiling temperature corresponding to any pressure may be determined.

Example: At the intersection of the horizontal pressure line, 20 pounds per square inch and the curved boiling point line, by interpolating between vertical lines, it can be seen that Freon at this pressure boils at a temperature of approximately 20 degrees F. In the same way at a pressure of 180 pounds per square inch, it can be seen that the Freon will boil at a temperature of about 130 degrees F. In any case, these temperatures apply to either boiling or condensing, depending on whether heat is added to liquid Freon or extracted from gaseous Freon.

In looking at the chart you will see that it is possible to have Freon at 160 pounds pressure, yet the temperature may be only 75 degrees F. If this occurs, the liquid is said to be sub-cooled, because it is below the boiling point for that pressure. It is also possible to have Freon gas above 121 degrees F. and still at 160 pounds pressure. This gas is then super-heated.

To explain the above, if we take a can of water at 70 degrees F. the temperature will be well below the boiling point. In refrigeration it would be sub-cooled. Now, heat it to 212 degrees F. and it starts to boil. If all the water is turned into steam and heat is still applied without any increase in pressure the steam, of course, will then rise in temperature. It will then be super-heated by the number of degrees it rises above its boiling point. The same is true of all other liquids and gases, and at all pressures.

Actually it is seldom that a liquid or gas exist at exactly the temperature and pressure where they may be converted one to the other. The liquid will usually be cooler and the gas a little hotter.

In most cases servicemen desiring to learn more about refrigeration neglect entirely the fundamentals dealt with in this article. The best procedure would be to acquaint yourself with the facts and study them thoroughly, also the curve sheet on Freon so that with any given gauge pressure the boiling point can be determined.

The next article will deal with the refrigeration cycle, operation of expansion valve and compressor.

"NINE OLD MEN IN BLACK ROBES"

(Continued from page 367)

the law firm which he joined had among its clients the Union Pacific Railroad and leading cattle and lumber companies.

When President McKinley appointed him U. S. Assistant Attorney General in 1897, at the request of Senator Warren, he was assigned to the Department of the Interior which deals with the public lands of the federal government and which railroads and lumber and cattle companies are deeply interested in. There he remained until 1903. From 1903 to 1910, he served in the U. S. Circuit Court.

Progressives Assailed McReynolds

James Clark McReynolds is the third oldest of the present members of the Court. He was appointed by President Wilson in 1914, having been born in 1862 and brought up in Kentucky and Tennessee. Before he went on the bench he had been Assistant Attorney General and Attorney General of the United States.

In the interval, he was a member of the New York law firm of Cravath, Henderson and de Gersdorff, whose listing in the professional "Who's Who" reads like the "Directory of Directors"—Westinghouse Mfg. Co., Equitable Trust Co., B. & O. R. R., Chemical Bank and Trust Co., C. M. & St. P. R. R., etc.

Oddly enough McReynolds was called back to the Department of Justice to handle the case of the tobacco trust, one of whose big shots—Thomas Fortune Ryan—was a client of Cravath, Henderson and de Gersdorff. When his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation, it was held against him that he had not secured more than a merely formal and legalistic dissolution of the Duke Company. It is said, however, that McReynolds himself wanted a more drastic result; he let George Wickersham, his superior in the department, argue the case in the Supreme Court while he sat back silent and presumably disappointed.

The progressive Senators were still not satisfied, though; they charged that he had not properly carried out the dissolution decrees of the Court against the Standard Oil Company, and that he had failed to bring criminal proceedings against the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad, which was charged with monopolizing transportation in New England. In the New Haven case, McReynolds supervised a "friendly" dissolution so as to prevent a collapse in the value of the company's securities.

Tories Hotly Opposed Brandeis

Louis D. Brandeis is the next on the list of judges according to seniority; he was appointed by President Wilson in 1916, at the age of 60. It took five months to secure his confirmation from the Senate. This was an unprecedented thing.

What caused this long delay? When Brandeis' name was first sent in, the

newspapers noted quite a "flurry" in the Senate. Only the progressives favored confirmation. Among the many conservative people who appeared before the judiciary committee, or wrote to it, against Brandeis, were C. W. Barrow, owner of the "Wall Street Journal," A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard and later member of the commission which decided that Sacco and Vanzetti had had a fair trial, and Charles Francis Adams, corporation lawyer and Secretary of the Navy under Hoover. Brandeis was characterized as "shrewd, energetic, and unscrupulous," and as "a man of duplicity"—charges which have not been borne out by his conduct on the bench.

Perhaps Brandeis' career as a lawyer had something to do with these charges. He had, in fact, in his thirty-odd years of practice in Boston, seemed to change his mind—if that is "duplicity." His firm was engaged chiefly—like most big law firms—in corporation practice. But as early as 1905, he began to appear as an *unpaid people's counsel* against corporations, and in favor of labor legislation.

He prevented the watering of Boston gas companies' stock; he put through a plan of reorganization whereby the Equitable Life Assurance Society became less of a money-maker for its officers and stockholders and more of an insurance protection for its policy holders.

He defended the constitutionality of the Oregon 10-hour law for women, and in this and in other similar causes for which he pleaded in the courts he placed less emphasis on legal precedents—on which the conservative opposition leans—and more on the facts of low wages, poor health, bad living conditions, and the like, which such laws are designed to remedy. In 1909, he defended an employee of the Interior Department who had been fired after accusing Secretary Ballinger of allowing government coal lands in Alaska to be stolen by corporate interests. He wrote books against monopoly and the money power.

But if all these activities made Brandeis seem "unsound" and even "unscrupulous" to one group of people, they made him seem just the right man for the Court to others. The Harvard Law School faculty endorsed him, led by Felix Frankfurter, who played an important part in the drafting of our present federal anti-injunction law and for the Securities and Exchange Commission. So did many of the national labor unions; so did civic leaders of the 1912 reform movement, and liberal editors like Hamilton Holt of "The Independent." So Brandeis was confirmed—but only after five months.

Sutherland a U. P. Attorney

George Sutherland, the next associate justice to be appointed (1922), was confirmed instantly, without any delay or discussion at all. His case makes a neat contrast with the one we have just gone over.

Sutherland's career has many features in common with his colleague Van Devanter's. His parents emigrated to the frontier territory of Utah in 1863 from England, where the Justice had been born the year before.

For a lawyer, the same opportunities opened in Utah as in Van Devanter's Wyoming: To help the mining, and railroad companies and the large cattle and sheep companies in the "development" of a frontier region.

So, in 1892, we find Sutherland acting as assistant general counsel for the Union Pacific, member of a law firm with a large corporation and railroad practice (including the Denver and Rio Grande).

As in Van Devanter's Wyoming, so in Utah to be "sound" in one's business meant also that one was acceptable politically. Sutherland sat in the first state legislature of Utah, in the national House of Representatives one term, declining renomination for a second, and in the United States Senate for two terms. He owed all of his political success to the corporation-controlled Republican machine.

He was a delegate to the five Republican national conventions from 1900 to 1916, and in 1920 was on Harding's personal "staff." Senator Reed Smoot was not only his colleague, but his political guide; together they represented in the Senate the beet-sugar industry, whose tariff views are an extreme example of selfish protectionism, and whose labor policy is described—not favorably—in a Department of Labor bulletin.

In the Senate, Sutherland was active in behalf of the Federal Trade Commission law, and framed a federal workman's compensation bill which failed of passage. On the other hand, he was opposed to the admission of Arizona as a state because of the initiative, referendum and recall provisions in its constitution. He said at the time that he was glad the national Constitution was not as easy to amend as the constitution of some of the states, and declared himself against "government in business" and what he termed "petty regulation" of private enterprise.

This was the man confirmed by the Senate without discussion or delay.

Shipstead's Scoring of Butler

Next we come to Pierce Butler. He was nominated in 1922, but the Senate at first refused to confirm him, by a vote of 61 to 8, because of the opposition of a group of progressives—Norris, La Follette, and Shipstead among them.

Born in Minnesota in 1866, he is the third among the present Justices to have been brought up on the fiercely competitive frontier, where corporations warred with each other and with the public, as we have already described in the stories of Van Devanter and Sutherland. His career as a lawyer was in the same fields of practice as Van Devanter's and Sutherland's.

Senator Shipstead handed in a written protest against confirmation on behalf of his Minnesota constituents in which it was set forth that Butler was not only

a "corporation lawyer," but that he acted for "special interests" as a private citizen as well as in his professional capacity.

According to Senator Shipstead, Judge Gary, of U. S. Steel, would have been no more unsuitable a candidate for the Supreme Court bench.

The Minneapolis city council protested against his nomination. Samuel Gompers called him a "reactionary," and pointed out (as had Senator Shipstead) that when Butler had been a regent of the University of Minnesota (1907-1924), he had shown himself "antagonistic toward professors of liberal mind."

It is a fact that several professors of economics who believed in public ownership of utilities and other mild liberal reforms, had been dropped from the University and that this happened at a time when Butler was the most influential member of the board.

On the other hand, among Butler's endorsers were bank presidents, railroad officials, and public utility people. In the end he was confirmed.

Stone Has Been a Big Surprise

When President Coolidge sent the name of Harlan F. Stone to the Senate in 1925, Senator Norris made a typically wry remark. The people had shown in the last election, he said, that they preferred a Vermont farmer to John W. Davis, counsel for the Morgans, as president; they didn't know they were going to get a Morgan representative on the Supreme Court.

Stone was born in 1872, in New Hampshire; came to New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He joined the law firm of Wilmer and Canfield, which became Satterlee, Canfield and Stone when Herbert Satterlee, brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan, came into it; this firm was counsel for the Morgans.

At the same time, Stone taught at the Columbia Law School, quitting practice entirely to be dean in 1910. In 1923, he resigned his teaching post to join the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. This office is perhaps even more of a "corporation lawyers'" outfit than the Morgan-connected firm; through Cromwell, for example, the Panama Canal was bought out of its old private hands for the American government at a big profit to speculators.

Stone's first appointment to public office was to the Attorney-Generalship, in 1924, and his Morgan connection, as well as his directorships in various corporations were brought out before the Senate at that time.

Stone has proven the surprise of the court. His reactionary background indicated he would join the Tory group on the bench. But he didn't. Instead, up to date, he has been a most consistent liberal and has written many opinions which must have caused his conservative colleagues to wince.

Roberts on Morgan's "Preferred List"

Owen J. Roberts is the only living Justice of the Supreme Court who ever

made the headlines in an unofficial capacity. In May, 1933, almost exactly one year after his confirmation, the Senate committee investigating the banks and the stock exchanges gave out his name, among others, as being on the famous Morgan "preferred" list.

If this had been known at the time of his nomination to the Court, it might have cut short his candidacy. But it was not; the big thing about Roberts, in the public's and the Senators' eyes, was his prosecution of the Teapot Dome oil-steal cases, as a special assistant in the Department of Justice. This job he did well, and there was but slight opposition to confirming him on the Supreme Court bench.

What opposition there was arose from the familiar charge of connection, as a lawyer, with "the interests." Born near Philadelphia in 1875, he had studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, taught there, practiced law in Philadelphia with a partner who has recently joined the Liberty League, and acted as a director of various large corporations (Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Co., Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society, Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.).

Cardozo Hailed as Great Jurist

Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, the junior member of the Court, was appointed by President Hoover in 1932, at the age of 60. He had had no political career which had to be rewarded, he was not a generally well-known figure; yet the pressure in his behalf on the part of scholarly lawyers and of liberals was very great.

His name was suggested to the President by Senator Wagner, who himself is the father or sponsor of most of the labor legislation considered by recent Congresses. Other liberal Senators, when Cardozo's name was laid before them, spoke about "a deserved tribute to a great man," "a very fine appointment," "a most fortunate appointment." The nearest thing to a sour note was struck by Senator Hastings, of DuPont's Delaware, who contented himself with "The appointment is all right."

Cardozo's reputation did not rest on his connection with some great Wall Street-affiliated or railroad law firm. He had practiced in New York from 1891 to 1913. Then he was elected to the supreme court of the state, and moved up to the highest court after four years; in 1927 he became its Chief Justice. It was his scholarly, polished, and liberal opinions in these positions that made him known, and his essays on the law, distilled out of his opinions and experience. All this made him the logical successor to the learned Oliver Wendell Holmes; and in view of the temper of the country at the low point of the depression, once his name had come up it would have been hard to sidetrack him.

A few weeks before his nomination, at a public gathering, Cardozo had spoken of "the necessity for a principle whereby

precedents that are outworn may be decently discarded." Only Brandeis, among Cardozo's present colleagues, could have said anything like that; only Holmes, among the Justices of the last 30 years or more. Compare it with Sutherland's rejoicing that the Constitution is hard to amend!

Environment and Training Count

These are the nine men who tell us what the Constitution allows and what it forbids.

"I do not believe that a man rises very much above what is instilled in him by environment and training," said Senator Nye in opposing one of them.

HOW MR. "YOU" IS AFFECTED BY SECURITY

(Continued from page 365)

are set out under three major categories. Public assistance is accomplished through grants-in-aid to the states to assist needy and dependent persons. This method of procedure was necessary because of the inadequacy of state revenues to meet the increasing obligations with which the states are charged. It was necessary to supplement state moneys with federal grants so that the aged, the blind, and dependent children might be protected without overloading state budgets. This method of grants-in-aid had been used in developing our highway system. It seemed reasonable to use it in protecting human life.

Unemployment Insurance Holds

Another major section of the measure deals with unemployment compensation. The cost of unemployment in industry is charged back to industry. The precedent for this is found in the long-established practice in accident compensation. The practice of looking upon work accidents as an expense of production and charging the cost against the commodity produced is now almost universally accepted throughout the United States. There is, however, an element of cost which differentiates accident compensation from unemployment compensation, particularly in relation to the incentives to accept protective legislation. In the case of industrial accident, the injured man has common-law rights. In workmen's compensation the legislation is merely providing a more just and efficient system in respect to a cost which already lies upon the employer. In the case of discharge or loss of his job, the employee has no legal rights, and in unemployment compensation the legislature is creating a new direct obligation. Therefore, the Social Security Act does not permit the industrialist operating within a state that has adopted approved unemployment compensation legislation to be placed at a disadvantage in selling his goods in a common market on a cost basis as against a manufacturing competitor who is operating in a state which has not adopted approved unemployment compensation legislation.

In these provisions for public assist-

ance and unemployment compensation the Social Security Act conforms to the traditional administrative approach of state and federal co-operation. The federal government establishes certain general standards for protection, uniformity, and convenience; and the administration of these measures is entrusted to the jurisdiction of the several state governments. The act was devised to provide some safeguard against the insecurity of modern life through co-operative action by the federal and state governments, thus making possible fullest consideration for the local economic and social problems existing within the states, while maintaining a national unity of program and purpose.

The nature and scope of the problem of insurance against old-age dependency—that is, prevention rather than alleviation of dependency—demanded a different type of approach. A national system rather than a federal-state system is essential. Two of the more important reasons for this are, first, that satisfactory actuarial bases for 48 different state systems are impossible and, second, constant migration of individuals who would retain rights under several state systems for long periods of years would involve great difficulties. The need for retirement benefits is due to the fact that more than a third of our population today 65 years of age or older is dependent.

Need for Pensions Grows

The modern problem of old-age security is growing, as the percentage of our population in the old-age group is rapidly increasing. The span of the average human life is lengthening. Yet as the years in which a man might work are increased, rapid changes in technology take from the worker skills he has depended upon for his livelihood, and the speeding up of industry because of physical strain cuts down effective earning years. And yet, if long life is to be a blessing to mankind, expectancy of longer life must carry with it a sense of security.

It has been stated that this section of the act could be simplified. No one who understands the magnitude of the administrative problems of dealing with millions of people would deny it presents a difficult task; but the reason for dealing with millions of people is because millions of people need old-age protection and their families need the accruing protection from death benefits.

The public-assistance section of this measure deals with dependency. It recognizes a present emergency need and attempts to meet it. The object of the federal old-age benefits plan for those covered is to lift old age from dependency for future citizens of the United States. It is not a simplified dole system. It was built up on the assumption that a man would receive benefits under it as a matter of right, since what he received was related both to his contributions and to his life earnings. The weighting of the benefits during the early years in

favor of older people is in accordance with the generally accepted principles of social insurance. No younger man, however, whatever his age, could at the same cost, purchase equal benefits elsewhere. And since we are a nation of families, many young people will find that the benefits paid to older persons may be collected by the older members of their own families.

In measuring services rendered to date under the Social Security Act, it should be remembered that Congressional appropriations have been available only in the last six months, and that 1936 is an off-legislative year. Most state legislatures meet in the odd years.

Under the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, the federal government, in co-operation with the states, is now aiding more than a million individuals with federal grants totaling \$48,000,000.

There are approved old-age assistance plans now operating in 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. There are approved plans for dependent children operating in 22 states and approved plans for the blind in effect in 21 states. Increases in assistance to needy aged, dependent children, and the blind have been possible because of this act.

Under the unemployment compensation section of the Social Security Act, 14 states and the District of Columbia have adopted unemployment compensation laws covering 45 per cent of the industrial population of the country. Only one of these states had adopted legislation prior to federal action. Fourteen additional states will consider such laws when their legislatures convene next year.

Besides the activities that fall under the jurisdiction of the Social Security Board, there is coverage for health, consideration for crippled children, the industrial worker injured in accidents, and other phases of federal and state integrated welfare assistance.

The Social Security Act attempts to set up a community method of self-protection. No man can live by himself alone; economic misery in one group undermines economic stability in other groups. The experience of the last years has taught us that awareness of the inter-relationships of individuals and social groups is a requisite to successful living in a modern world. To reduce the hazards of old age, to meet the needs of dependent children, to aid the blind, to mitigate the casualties of unemployment, and to stabilize consumption, the program for social security has been initiated and advanced. We recognize that security is relative. We are not asking that life be stripped of its challenge; we want to lift life from the hazards of enforced idleness and man's last years from the risk of poverty. We want to give the child a chance. The Social Security Act is the first constructive effort by the federal government to join with the states in this widening field of human welfare. Time and experience are necessary to perfect legislation and

to insure orderly procedure and effective administration. Within the act itself is the direction for study and change; and the Congress made effective this direction by providing funds to make such studies and recommendations for change as time and experience may warrant.

We want to improve—not to destroy. The Social Security Act, in my judgment, is the most humane document written into law in this century.

HOUSING AS THREE-WAY GOAL STRESSED

(Continued from page 372)

may expect another period of high building activity.

What causes these great up and down swings of the building industry? The answer is simple: The relation between the cost of building a house and the price or rent which it will bring on the market. In the boom of the twenties the demand for housing was so great that prices and rents were high compared to building costs; construction was profitable. During depression incomes were low, rents were forced down because families were constantly moving into cheaper quarters and "doubling-up," values of houses were forced down because so many homes were being sold out to pay for defaulted mortgages and few could afford to buy them. Commercial building did not pay and few families had enough sure income to build homes of their own. Consequently, private building almost ceased and men were thrown out of work by the million.

Since 1933, several factors have changed this situation. First, workers' incomes have increased, families are "undoubling"—seeking homes of their own, couples who had postponed marriage during depression are now creating homes, families are moving into better quarters. This raises rents: rents in June, 1936, were 22 per cent above the 1933 average.¹

Secondly, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation saved more than a million mortgaged homes from foreclosure, preventing these properties from being thrown on the market to reduce real estate values. Thus, some \$3,000,000,000 worth of mortgages, which had originally been granted and were being foreclosed by banks, insurance companies and building associations, were replaced by government bonds, thus releasing this amount of "frozen" credit for reinvestment in new building. Due to this action of the HOLC, to the increase in buying power and other factors, real estate values are increasing and banks, insurance companies and other investors are today eager to lend money for building which two years ago they withheld.

Thirdly, interest rates on mortgage money are lower today than last year by about 1 per cent. This is an important point, for if a builder has to pay more in interest on the money he borrows for a house than he can get in rent

¹ National Industrial Conference Board figures.

for it, he will not build. Influence of the Federal Housing Administration has been important here. FHA, by its requirements for insuring loans, has had wide influence in bettering mortgage money practices: (1) It insures loans at 5½ per cent where before the rate had been 6, 7 or 8 per cent; (2) it insures first mortgages up to 80 per cent of a home builder's property, where before from 50 to 60 per cent was the limit for a first mortgage, with a second mortgage at high rates for the rest; (3) it insures amortized loans for a 20-year period where before about three years was the practice, with expensive refinancing when the first loan ended. These reforms have made it much cheaper for families to build their own homes. By insuring mortgages, FHA also eliminates all risk for the lender, and makes it easier for the home builder to get credit.

Fourthly, in spite of increased prices of building materials, the cost of building today is 22 per cent below the 1929 level. Costs have been lowered chiefly by improved efficiency and reduced prices of materials. Union wage standards have largely been preserved—a wholesome development.

With rents and values rising, mortgage money cheaper and easier to get, costs still well below predepression levels and a serious shortage of housing, a high level of private building is in prospect for the next two or three years. Some have even predicted a building boom. Home building is now taking the lead in revival, with factory building also moving upward and office building lagging because of excess of capacity built in 1929.

The Housing Shortage. We have seen that if private building is to supply the nation's homes, rents and home values must be high enough, compared with costs, to make building profitable. But if rents and home values are high, how can workers have decent homes? These are the essential points to be kept in mind as we consider the present housing problem.

America is today faced with a very serious housing shortage, which if not remedied within a few years, will mean that millions of families must live in the sordid, unhealthy surroundings which breed illness and crime. Looking forward to 1945, authorities make the following very conservative estimate of new homes needed: To replace houses now not fit to live in, three and one-quarter million; further replacement from 1936 to 1945, another three and one-quarter million; to provide for new families who will start homes between now and 1945,* nearly six and three-quarter million; total, 13,196,000 new homes.*

To keep up with the need then, we should build 1,320,000 new homes each

year from now until 1945. This would be an unprecedented volume of building, for the largest number of homes ever built by private industry in one year was 840,000 in 1928, and the average for 1920 to 1929 was 646,000 yearly. In 1935 we built only about 300,000 new homes. Can the industry supply the nation's need?

We come now to a real difficulty—the profit in home building. It is estimated that to build new homes, either for rent or sale, for families who have incomes under \$1,500 a year in the North and West or \$1,200 in the South is not profitable.[†] The Commerce Department's Financial Survey of Urban Housing in 1933 showed that two-thirds of American families have incomes below this level. Even if prosperity should lift workers' incomes to the 1929 level, one-third of all American families would still be out of the running as profitable customers of the building industry. This means that private industry can provide only 880,000 of the 1,320,000 new homes needed each year. Are the other 440,000 families to live in slums, or shall the government make decent homes possible for them? The Congress just ended considered legislation to provide government assistance for low cost housing; it must be reconsidered and made law in the next Congress.

The picturegraphs on page 372 show the need for new homes and the important part a home building program may play in putting our army of unemployed to work. The significance to our country of such a program can hardly be overestimated. A nation can have no greater asset than a good home for every family. Give a family a good house and you have taken a first step in lifting them to a higher level of living. Shall American housing be a lifting force or a downward drag on her people? Citizens will have a chance to answer this among other questions through the next Congress.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MEN MEET AT SPRINGFIELD

(Continued from page 375)

Here also is the old Lincoln homestead and the newly completed tomb which is very unusual and impressive. And not far from Springfield is the restored New Salem Village with the store where Abraham Lincoln spent his early years.

14. BANQUET. One of the most pleasurable events of each conference is the banquet. This is an informal, social affair and while toasts are given by various delegates in attendance that are interesting and profitable, the whole occasion is interspersed with wit and merriment which makes it especially enjoy-

able. The Springfield Conference banquet will be no exception.

15. EXHIBITS. Each year more municipalities and a few commercial firms are showing exhibits at the conferences. Some of these have in the past been so fine and remarkable as to attract nationwide attention. It is confidently expected there will be several more municipalities exhibiting than ever before and that the exhibits will be more extensive, educational and inspiring.

16. THEODORE A. LEISEN, secretary and general manager, Metropolitan Utility District of Omaha, Neb., has been asked to speak on "The Management and Administration of Municipal Gas Plants" with discussion of Omaha's municipally-owned utilities.

17. SENATOR HOMER T. BONE, on "Federal Light and Power Projects."

18. BASIL MANLY, of the Federal Power Commission, on "Rate Studies of the Federal Power Commission."

19. E. E. ANDERS, superintendent of Municipal Utilities of Jacksonville, Fla., on "When Jacksonville Will Cease to Pay Taxes."

20. L. C. ANGEVINE on "Rural Electrification—How Our City Built 100 Miles of Rural Lines Without Federal Aid."

21. J. D. ROSS, superintendent of City Light, Seattle, Wash., on "Present Plans and Prospects of the Seattle Municipal Power System"—with moving pictures and exhibit.

22. E. F. SCATTERGOOD, general manager and chief electrical engineer of the Bureau of Power and Light.

23. CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. RANKIN, who was co-author with Senator Norris of the TVA bill and who is the most outstanding advocate of federal public power projects in the House of Representatives, has been invited to speak upon that subject.

24. CONGRESSMAN W. D. McFARLANE, who has made a wonderful record of progressive measures both in Congress and in his own district in Texas. WRIGHT PATMAN, MAURY MAVERICK and other progressive leaders from the same state have been invited.

25. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Efforts are being made to secure from the federal Rural Electrification Administration a suitable representative to present the matter of the government's program in that important field.

26. THE WORLD POWER CONFERENCE. Invitation has been extended by the Public Ownership League to the World Power Conference which is to meet this year in Washington, D. C., to have the foreign delegates include the Springfield Conference as one of the points of interest in their itinerary. The foreign delegates are to be taken as guests of the government to various points of interest in different parts of the country. While the tour of these foreign delegates may be completed before the dates of our Springfield Conference, an invitation has nevertheless been extended to them to make Springfield one of the points of their tour.

* Because the birth rate 20 years ago was very high in the United States, there are a large number of young people who will be of marriageable age in the next 10 years. This estimate accounts for homes discontinued because of death.

† Estimates from hearing before Senate Committee on Education and Labor on Wagner Housing Bill S. 4424, April, 1936.



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FRED, YOU ALSO HAVE NEED TO LIVE

(Continued from page 374)

returned and inquired concerning the use of the talents. He found that they had improved their talents, but he that had but one had buried his in fear that he might lose it. The master scolded him, and taking away the talent told him that he that would not improve his talent would lose it and have that which he had taken from him. You, Fred, have one talent—the privilege of life and the opportunity to live. Should you seek in fear to bury that privilege, you are in danger of losing more than you are aware.

Fred, Do You Remember?

Fred, it happens that I live on the road over which Paul Revere galloped on horseback warning the farmers that the British would be at Lexington and Concord in the morning. There were those who prepared themselves for the coming struggle. And there were others, like you of today, who thought only of themselves and who felt that it made little difference how the country went, as long as they could tend their farms. They were not going to be foolish enough to get mixed up in that sort of nonsense.

Today many thousands of people, from all over the world, make visits to the spot where a mere handful of farmers dared face the despotism of the world's mightiest nation. And alongside that little bridge is a grave marking the burial spot of the Hessians who were killed in the skirmish. On a rough stone is carved the words, "They traveled three thousand miles to keep the past upon its throne." They were the nation's first strike breakers.

Fred, you were not born when men, maybe your father was among them, had fought in 1901 for the nine-hour day and the Saturday half holiday. You were just a boy when other men fought for the eight-hour day. And now the opportunity falls to you to carry on the forward movement of today—and you hesitate, denying yourself the opportunity to continue your heritage.

Your friend, the author, mentions that you were out of a job in 1932 and part of 1933. Can it be that you never tried to fathom the real cause? You are now happy in the thought of working full time. The only thing you fear is the union and the terrifying thought of possible strikes. Don't forget this, you may again be thrown out of work, even though you are among the faithful who let it be known that you did not want anything to do with unions. And don't forget the Briggs and like shops where men like you were driven to desperation with wages trimmed and trimmed and work speeded beyond endurance. Strong, determined labor organizations help to stop such conditions.

Don't Run Away From Life

Fred, if what I have been saying to you has had no effect, I am going to tell you a few cold, hard truths that are

going to penetrate somewhere through your thick skin and leave you with some thoughts that are not as comforting as what the other fellow told you.

There are men who have studied the ways of man and who have a pretty fair idea of what it is that causes men to run away from life—as you are thinking of doing. A few years ago a famous doctor wrote an article that has since been much quoted. It was entitled "Childish Americans." I will quote you a short section. He states that men like you are emotionally infantile. Or, in other words, affected with adult-infantilism. This means the condition and conduct of an individual who, having reached maturity of physical development, remains infantile in his responses to the demands and obligations of life.

"The adult-infant is not aware of his handicap, and often goes through life ignorant of his part in the disaster and misfortune he encounters or causes. He blames them on fate, on the malignity of others, or unfair treatment. He does not experience pleasure or fulfillment in the thought that we are grown-up individuals prepared to meet struggle and hardship. He thinks that the longer he remains impervious to life's warning the luckier he is; that if life would only spare him its blows he would be happy."

Here is another quotation, one from H. G. Wells' book, "The Science of Life." If it fails to move you, then you are hopeless indeed, for it was men like you he had in mind.

"In the contemporary civilized community there is a very large number of people who display a weak disinclination for life, who live by habit, who react feebly to stimulation, who seem to be spiritless and joyless. They are devitalized individuals. Effort never seems worth while to them."

"These people whose heart fails them may, and do, find consolation and compensation in a multitude of self-protective mental complexes. They represent their slackness as common-sense, as quiet modesty, as a mysterious subtle refinement that keeps them aloof from the brawling strain of vigorous vulgar life. They have a sociability of their own and are capable of immense passive obstruction in a progressive world."

"There can be little doubt that in the new clearness that is coming to mankind it will be realized that submissiveness to limited education, under-development, and under-employment of one's faculties, will be recognized as a cardinal sin. This cowering into ignoble but apparently safe niches in the social fabric, this burial of one's talent, this refusal to learn and understand and serve and live to the uttermost, this suicide of most of one's individuality in order to keep the rest of the body alive, is even less tolerable to the new morality than it was, in theory, to the old. The world is passing into a new self-conscious phase of economic and social organization, which has little use for acquiescent drudges, and may develop an active impatience with merely consuming parasites and commensals. Modern thought

calls to everyone who discerns himself to be cramped and restrained from vigorous self-expression to struggle out of that net, play a part and live."

UNFOLD GRAPHIC EXHIBIT OF POWER

(Continued from page 376)

How the state of Nebraska will be furnished with irrigation and electric power through a statewide electric grid system is graphically illustrated by the PWA power division. A mammoth relief map colored a rich terra cotta, like red clay soil, depicts the terrain of the state. Rivers are blue glass illuminated from below. The proposed power systems on the Loup and Platte rivers are represented by lines of tiny colored lights that flash off and on. Two small inset dioramas show, on one hand, the primitive dry prairie with the log cabin of a settler; on the other hand the green irrigated acres which will be made possible through use of water resources.

Tupelo, Miss., which buys its power from the Tennessee Valley Authority, shows by a three-dimensional graph what the demands of its citizens for electric current were each day of the year, and each hour of the day. It shows the living habits of a city—when its inhabitants get up for breakfast, when the factory wheels start turning; the lunch hour; the dinner hour, when the current load is greatest. Several other cities have similar exhibits. Disaster hit Tupelo recently—a hurricane. The graph shows almost no current used for days. The day of rejoicing when Senator George Norris visited the city also made its mark—that time it was a jump in the load as the city celebrated. Holidays, such as the Fourth of July and Christmas, when factories and stores are closed, show a dip in every city.

Power station men will stop at the exhibition of the Boiler Manufacturers' Association—boiler models, drawings and pictures—one of them a model of the highly efficient Philadelphia Electric Company's Richmond station. The gas industry and the National Coal Association have found a place to present their statistics in graphic form. The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association has a huge crazy-quilt of pictures illustrating electrical products, their manufacture and use.

New developments and inventions are shown, too, from the roller-gate dam which the water goes under, and which can be raised to permit crushing ice to go through without damage to the dam—presented by the Army Engineers Corps which has been building such dams in the Mississippi—to the ingenious device by which the Geological Survey measures the flow of water in a stream.

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TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE IN SHIPPING

(Continued from page 373)

made by the Savannah in 1819 to the 7 days and 20 hours made in 1866. This rate of increase tended to slacken during the next 70 years: a fact equally true of railroad transportation. What held for speed held likewise for size, as the big steamships lost by their bulk ease of handling in harbors and as they reached the depths of the channel in safe harbors. The Great Eastern was five times as big as the Clermont; the biggest steamship today is less than twice as big as the Great Eastern. The speed of transatlantic travel in 1866 was over three times as fast as in 1819 (47 years) but the present rate is less than twice as fast as 1866 (67 years). This holds true in numerous departments of technique: Acceleration and quantification and multiplication went on faster in the early paleotechnic phase than they have gone on since in the same province.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE VIEWS C. I. O. AT WORK

(Continued from page 368)

was personally negotiated, personally signed, not by the A. F. of L., but by J. L. Lewis of the C. I. O.

Terms of Settlement

The J. L. Lewis settlement agreed that all demands of the U. E. R. W. and the strikers be dropped. That strikers would be reinstated as fast as jobs were available. That a National Labor Board election be held to determine the bargaining agency of all the R. C. A. employees eligible to vote—but it was agreed by Lewis that no majority would be declared unless it consisted of 51 per cent of the employees eligible to vote.

No mention that strike breakers be dismissed, no guarantees when strikers would be reinstated, no shorter hours, no increase in pay. Merely an election which the R. C. A. freely offered before the strike was called.

The Wagner Act requires only a majority of votes cast to determine the sole bargaining agency, the Lewis agreement placed the employees in a worse position in that they are now required to have a majority of the 10,000 R. C. A. employees who have been declared eligible to vote.

If the bona-fide unions of the A. F. of L. had signed such an agreement it would have been shouted from the house tops, "Labor betrayed, sell-out," etc.

The labor board election settled nothing. Strikers are disillusioned, prospects of real organization have been irreparably harmed, 3,000 workers have permanently lost their jobs through certain sub-division work being contracted out but the real lesson to the entire labor movement is of paramount importance and that is: The only legitimate labor movement in this country is the A. F. of L. and its affiliates.

Who authorizes J. L. Lewis to personally sign union agreements in an

industry entirely outside his jurisdiction? Is the C. I. O. an organization for educational propaganda or is it an agency for endorsing dual unions and leading ill-advised strikers to their Waterloo as the Camden situation? Where does and will this policy lead or end?

The disastrous debacle of the R. C. A. strike, which will hold back organization of these workers for years, which was foreseen and predicted by competent labor men, must be laid on J. L. Lewis and if this is the policy of the C. I. O., then the C. I. O. in its first test of battle failed miserably and has been definitely placed on record as endorsing, supporting, and organizing dual unions and the C. I. O. leader signs union agreements in the name of whom? Whose authority? Whose jurisdiction? What price glory?

RAILROAD MEN TROOP TO DALLAS

(Continued from page 378)

raised, either downtown or on the exposition grounds, and there are enough free attractions on the exposition grounds to employ the time of a visitor for two days. He need spend nothing more than his 50 cents for admission

and yet have an enjoyable time. Attractions on the Midway range from 40 cents down. Good meals can be secured on the grounds for 50 cents and up to the more elaborate places. For those who come in automobiles, parking spaces are available from 15 cents to 25 cents in close proximity to the exposition. More than 10 acres of the grounds are thoroughly air-conditioned and the weather in Texas in October is delightfully pleasant. The attendance at the exposition has already passed the two million mark, and it is predicted before the exposition ends on November 29 that 10,000,000 persons will have entered the gates. Those who have attended the exposition state that it compares favorably with, if not surpasses, the Century of Progress held in Chicago in 1933 and 1934.

Make your plans now, arrange your vacations, do everything and anything—to be one of the many thousands who will gather in the big railroad family party. Special trains from every direction will come rushing the throngs to witness this beautiful exposition and join the carnival spirit of being literally in a city of railroad workers.

The Jefferson Hotel, opposite the Union Station, has been made official registration headquarters.

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Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
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Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Holders, each	.25
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Electrical Workers, Subscription per year	2.00	Rings, 10k gold	9.00
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
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I. O.	108733 110544	38	687661 688615	103	135060 135071	177	679888 680163	292	853061 853260
1	14516 14524	38	696686 697220	103	560976 561048	178	505865 505876	293	309318 309333
1	61686 61689	39	112016 112256	103	913079 913562	180	25501 25608	295	775898 775917
1	133336 133341	39	251594 251620	104	54941 55160	180	48875 48881	296	771336 771345
1	156822 156846	39	273617 273629	104	89587 89609	181	657699 657740	297	515021 515080
1	161633 162267	40	72388	105	488312 488322	183	76849 76850	302	25924 25930
2	144898 144901	40	173662 174000	106	265085 265094	183	251082 251097	302	290846 290869
2	169731 169910	40	207771 207889	106	447980	184	197569	303	528513 528516
B-3	AJ 26452-26600	40	587921 587980	106	773875 773908	184	444674 444682	304	249283 249284
B-3	AJ 26821-27000	41	72746 72759	108	922049 922089	185	168071 168167	304	959706 959762
B-3	AJ 27447-27600	41	192170 192351	110	41973 42000	185	197380 197383	305	24067 24093
B-3	AJ 27658-29727	41	492795 492850	110	139043 139056	186	779223 779236	306	28268 28269
B-3	AJ 29801-29860	42	973649 973654	110	198001 198108	190	5301 5331	306	930378 930432
B-3	AJ 30001-30051	43	15643 15645	111	200295	190	227873	307	248625 248635
B-3	AJ 30201-30266	43	894545 894725	111	753697 753713	191	778646 778653	309	600519 600900
B-3	AJ 30401-30411	44	970342 970355	113	28063 28069	193	60975 60983	309	608401 608450
B-3	4AP 26-147	45	508679 508705	113	43506 43507	193	175718 175884	309	966068 966253
B-3	4AP 201-202	46	172970 172996	113	759433 759466	193	533852 533861	311	448557 448557
B-3	CAP 24-25	46	581501 581550	114	235330 235333	193	602823 603150	311	890107 890167
B-3	C 78-153	46	972511 972690	115	508886 508893	194	278251 278360	312	62421 62423
B-3	D 2-40	48	157853 158070	116	951441 951514	194	535566 535602	312	790963 791018
B-3	DAP 1-7	48	180624 180706	121	61820 61897	195	147354 147479	313	769706 769730
B-3	EJ 333-400	48	598675 598757	122	22813 22813	196	121572 121575	317	17806 17833
B-3	EJ 407-450	50	222276 222277	122	44852 44853	196	266251 266397	318	724832 724863
B-3	EH 357-471	50	997189 997260	122	277501 277520	197	522833 522847	319	952388 952394
B-3	OA 11979-12000	52	93751 94216	122	988411 988500	202	18700 18739	321	751984 752003
B-3	OA 12087-12115	52	94504 94506	124	3469 3469	205	526189 526210	322	254600 254600
B-3	OA 12330-12400	52	920466 920601	124	195862 196417	209	21327 21354	322	958930 958932
B-3	OA 12873-12889	53	202368 202371	124	480804 480870	210	932786 932969	323	117772 117822
B-3	OA 13001-13050	53	820435 820481	125	29964 29972	211	12335 12336	324	200043 200048
B-3	OA 13201-13265	55	163548 163564	125	106930 107497	211	565941 565990	324	698806 698878
B-3	OA 13401-13403	56	503064 503082	125	268501 268511	211	660701 660720	325	929591 929640
B-3	OA 13601-13604	57	250443 250444	129	305259 305263	212	31179 31197	326	207911 207914
B-3	OA 13801-13802	57	318659 318692	129	902353 902368	212	51061 51064	326	296742 296743
B-3	OA 14853-14878	58	150751 151251	130	145761 145779	212	91913 91921	326	793597 793729
B-3	M 617- 800	58	185365 185425	130	204049 204249	212	120855 121061	329	7401 7460
B-3	M 906- 1200	58	579108 579353	130	598437 598650	212	301690 301693	329	177409 177415
B-3	M 1627- 1702	58	702500 702740	130	603151 603258	213	31553 32271	332	28561 28567
B-3	F 878- 1392	58	703281 703500	131	39088 39092	213	410894 411015	332	49009 49022
B-3	F 1249- 1252	59	128660 128704	131	170291 170338	213	413131 413216	332	963906 964056
B-3	XG 69597-69600	59	162913 163126	133	88818 88818	214	10558 10573	333	47770 47868
B-3	XG 69744-69800	60	39484 39571	133	304402 304420	214	217531 217710	333	243761 243762
B-3	XG 70001-70166	60	252997 252997	134	54505 54550	214	309011 309054	335	789944 789953
B-3	XG 70201-70375	64	13626 13636	134	76884 77250	214	486601 486615	338	753440 753450
B-3	XG 70401-70496	64	122266 122269	134	77258 77660	217	253112 253122	339	116339 116385
B-3	XG 70601-70635	64	590803 590855	134	78299 78750	222	109105 109115	340	42948 43014
4	254253 254258	64	682461 682470	134	78751 79020	223	938525 938578	341	30319 30320
5	135001 135260	65	3668 3675	134	79501 79691	224	897277 897309	341	284231 284245
5	143851 144000	65	145851 146200	134	80251 80396	225	770757 770764	342	644681 644687
5	702591 702780	65	475012 475042	134	81001 81750	226	22568 22587	343	760050 760066
6	142448 142478	66	178812 178818	134	81751 82500	229	973370 973376	344	844651 844679
6	165001 165208	66	321765 321787	134	82501 83250	230	40797 40852	345	237353 237353
6	956920 957000	66	655319 655621	134	83251 84000	231	197324 197327	345	763118 763139
7	14760 14769	67	523085 523099	134	84001 84777	232	851487 851530	347	174087 174225
7	118612 118728	68	155391 155479	134	84751 85165	233	177759 177793	348	70891 70981
7	204998 204999	68	437012 437026	134	153059 153750	235	880730 880739	349	294907 294910
8	19235 19236	69	533067 533072	134	731156 731169	237	508201 508240	349	681074 681318
8	133520 133590	70	773467 773475	134	743229 743250	237	512694 512700	349	942881 943027
8	455117 455316	72	958737 958745	134	746866 747000	238	792050 792067	350	217807 217814
9	188394 188464	73	16110 16136	134	864581 864750	240	559044 559056	351	112536 112547
9	207069 207702	73	22398 22409	134	949550 949914	241	386618 386633	352	281251 281331
9	985101 985440	73	90511 90600	134	950274 950539	243	51925 51935	352	965995 966000
10	246807 246816	76	869910 869987	135	757698 757720	243	139305 139320	353	52729 52950
12	183317 183325	77	189376 189644	136	587248 587338	246	765448 765465	353	401302 401339
12	223067 223072	77	202501 202788	136	987187 987230	247	318686 318693	354	6431 6457
14	246353 246361	77	203426 204000	137	244605 244611	253	966253 966267	357	222089 222101
16	146493 146579	80	716824 716885	138	899541 899570	254	905267 905272	357	824612 824685
16	217325 217330	82	46197 46297	141	879976 879996	255	56904 56908	358	114191 114241
18	171261 171815	82	48321 48322	145	149328 149427	256	204421 204423	358	676160 676207
18	307525 307563	82	968577 968582	145	484996 485075	256	516164 516179	360	25935 26030
18	474059 474069	83	65144 65206	146	241501 241511	257	265501 265525	360	249087 249090
21	768984 768992	83	157785 157802	150	684273 684292	257	501898 501900	363	417528 417557
22	142615 142619	83	167346 167617	151	44746 44749	259	10818 10823	367	509629 509654
22	145004 145070	84	193076 193077	151	101623 101811	259	169120 169171	369	123855 123949
22	596616 596661	84	292746 292800	151	152361 152376	259	916791 916828	369	203364 203366
25	66316 66537	84	299701 299708	152	199400	262	164705 164771	370	938823 939829
26	130490 130803	84	940329 940489	152	737551 737573	262	676789 676861	372	55220 55220
26	464219 464286	86	565569 565650	153	989437 989470	263	250960 250962	372	806588 806621
26	75795 75800	86	684901 684970	155	300106 300110	263	817755 817776	375	509861 509872
26	193534 193632	86	926013 926196	158	218661 218661	265	263875 263887	377	216185 216221
27	185603 185612	88	664057 664078	158	441296 441325	267	512773 512778	377	543887 543935
31	164761 164991	90	7002 7003	159	96976 97024	269	357001 357003	379	767814 767836
31	184808 184810	90	902133 902210	159	175919 175923	269	590213 590250	380	493349 493356
31	477751 477752	94	940426 940440	160	21661 21689	270	511025 511043	382	202974 202997
32	244369 244372	95	310501 310501	160	164690	271	592387 592416	382	545688 545709
32	773184 773198	95	760991 761018	161	495155 495182	275	32408 32420	389	974391 974400
33	247263 247267	96	18690 18692	163	13073 13076	275	124506 124507	390	159991 160012
34	39984 39986	96	212583 212658	163	906371 906412	275	758889 758908	390	281350 281388
34	86553 86700	96	546534 546612	164	73231 73232	276	268363 268366	393	41715 41717
34	573476 573573	97	970893 970894	164	132001 132033	276	850868 850904	393	610750 610789
35	7524 7525	99	48608 48730	164	133201 133500	277	294643 294744	394	974656 974666
35	310296 310314	99	126799 126803	164	675381 675624	277	298288 298354	400	724127 724155
35	895802 895905	99	463048 463138	169	786054 786058	278	6093 611		

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
413	606151	606170	561	66788	66800	666	65287	65288	771	791834	791883
413	645661	645701	561	904332	904493	666	439762	439773	775	26711	26735
415	762431	762441	562	511609	511612	666	937973	938032	776	792323	792340
416	194870	194871	565	2701	2714	668	481742	481765	777	215271	215276
416	754476	754500	565	225298	225300	670	776786	776803	777	242693	242700
417	147960		568	54196	54200	673	663666	663693	777	286501	286514
417	267009	267031	568	371089	371114	674	243232	243273	779	790237	790249
418	33107	33120	569	23600	23601	674	262461	262480	780	295901	295921
418	108278	108388	569	204751	204788	675	178488	178500	780	789462	789536
418	471218	471227	569	995909	996000	675	191251	191298	782	930234	930240
421	8151	8190	573	56297	56309	676	123011	123015	784	468627	468652
421	194221	194240	574	24100	24135	677	873996	874042	B-785	11256	11282
421	300301	300302	574	28323	28329	678	242070	242072	B-785	241374	241401
424	8754	8764	574	150226	150330	678	794188	794223	787	964473	964484
427	279001	279005	575	401191	401194	679	955593	955596	790	363751	363759
427	844432	844500	577	484481	484495	680	957155	957159	790	752694	752700
428	160615		581	280371	280380	681	21035	21038	791	925	974
428	519530	519549	581	924431	924490	681	521596	521608	791	297667	297700
430	783151	783175	582	28805	28837	682	292810	292812	792	755808	755816
431	798291	798315	582	281876	281878	682	771103	771124	794	39829	39833
434	945592	945596	583	4623	4648	683	16745	16763	794	175711	
435	404006	404030	583	249474		683	715327	715381	794	267789	267923
437	222494	222580	584	37072	37126	685	634134	634147	796	786661	786674
438	15601	15680	584	140408	140418	686	429297	429305	798	595808	595822
438	239268		584	605519	605612	688	890864	890870	800	168356	168357
438	457579	457633	586	770182	770194	689	23428	23448	800	174821	174849
438	728967	729005	588	60137	60170	689	306909	306911	801	260154	
441	755546	755560	589	61266	61371	691	776493	776515	801	905406	905424
443	459961	460010	589	243438		693	503224	503227	802	237199	237206
443	768419	768435	590	21029	21035	694	674107	674148	805	786474	786505
444	60066	60067	591	35186	35190	695	816339	816394	807	24621	24673
444	341019	341040	591	751771	751790	697	51344		807	523794	523800
446	5765	5777	594	222754	222759	697	596066	596200	809	485574	485580
446	250672		594	750182	750192	697	991981	992048	811	774039	774044
449	856582	856597	595	46194	46200	698	233388	233398	813	3021	3031
453	239101	239142	595	70060	70281	701	960261	960288	813	240497	240498
453	480063	480087	595	178301	178384	702	237001	237036	B-814	8633	8677
456	166898	166935	595	474441	474446	702	237301	237356	B-814	240889	240900
457	759891	759892	596	258758	258759	702	237601	237615	B-814	242401	242424
458	165344	165346	596	440894	440900	702	273001	273279	817	58143	58218
458	860558	860587	597	779826	779840	702	162490	162494	817	128165	128171
459	57510	57628	599	24319	24333	702	23301	23400	817	134497	134761
459	234091		600	930752	930757	702	91364	91482	818	20130	20135
460	753962	753964	601	61525	61526	702	218318	218319	818	484510	484516
461	835796	835819	601	24909	24937	702	162488	162489	819	512244	512259
465	102956	103010	601	148759	148772	702	91483	91500	820	144886	144890
466	62241	62250	602	42340		702	38603	38679	822	297045	297048
467	480508	480515	602	518609	518623	704	160289	160304	822	793865	793937
470	250321	250327	604	261027		707	768152	768193	824	237836	237854
471	69	105	604	941538	941603	708	163235	163237	824	267478	267480
474	5816	5822	610	264534	264535	708	500915	500931	827	236401	236408
474	16501	16528	610	442917	442919	709	89347	89351	827	310201	310204
474	790755	790800	610	907101	907140	709	210151	210153	831	165137	165140
475	247123	247129	611	27746	27750	710	487701	487729	831	18186	18248
475	766992	767015	611	195176		711	5340	5341	833	492821	492831
477	996108	996121	611	272251	272273	711	995000	995091	835	226081	226083
479	225187	225190	613	119889	120000	712	583766	583772	836	229616	229620
479	768601	768611	613	192751	192918	B-713	39751	41756	836	761616	761639
479	784086	784112	613	237401	237408	B-713	41357	41756	840	971622	971632
480	248954	248968	613	453985	453988	B-713	182914	183000	841	273164	273165
481	169403	169419	614	732234	732242	B-713	190501	190641	841	516421	516422
481	196525	196568	615	19861	19870	B-713	572114	572196	842	625130	
482	499006	499018	617	6699	6742	B-713	866421	866724	842	787201	787208
483	23828	23830	617	50449	50467	714	784236	784242	844	265728	265731
483	159187	159293	618	858506	858573	716	26620	26625	844	9715	9738
488	95376	95424	619	482270	482277	716	290263	290368	848	661028	661044
488	125306	125314	623	729308	729320	716	998521	998720	850	746487	746498
488	452026	452049	625	260060	260099	717	452413		852	124566	124601
493	896631	896635	629	64559	64596	717	670432	670488	852	278617	278619
497	27307	27327	630	760347	760362	719	129096	129140	854	884522	884539
497	51038	51039	631	7820		723	988966	989073	857	511410	511421
499	176772	176775	631	16201	16212	723	221504	221514	858	780244	780273
499	195014	195172	631	514485	514500	724	48841	48965	859	295271	295279
499	255398	255405	632	17401	17419	724	274254	274350	859	789091	789129
500	42561	42670	632	509376	509400	724	496966	497005	861	778335	778345
501	46756	46903	633	26401	26433	725	171045	171056	862	792698	792738
501	94968	94979	633	762292	762300	726	777672	777687	863	480850	480862
501	684418	684673	634	958748	958756	728	771691	771725	864	942310	942365
502	53506	53516	636	918229	918256	730	120050	120096	865	10308	10309
504	814138	814152	637	767533	767549	730	275013	275015	865	55774	55866
507	506444	506453	639	294319		731	228463		867	311401	311410
509	669513	669520	639	787833	787842	731	857475	857522	869	63840	63859
510	35369	35372	640	33474	33482	732	63134	63181	870	422804	422827
517	519191	519200	640	621650	621682	734	68050	68220	872	772259	772271
520	962458	962481	642	769316	769327	734	82939	82958	873	750762	750774
521	234377		643	523906	523917	735	760559	760566	876	781365	781376
521	904920	904970	644	9411	9434	736	967430	967437	878	488489	488494
522	93050	93060	644	227279	227280	736	591470	591495	881	264176	264177
522	772979	773015	647	972136	972141	737	297342	297346	881	783514	783550
525	794730	794747	648	14445		747	794434	794441	882	309901	309921
526	945881	945889				748	241812	241817	882	218401	218423
529	186764					748	788883	788939	885	30659	
529	815424	815435				B-752	29	34	885	755071	755096
530	485848	485856				B-752	2072	2206	886	443171	443195
533	251634	251640				B-752	461724	461743	887	280990	280996
536	905639	905647				755	788426	788429	887	448806	
537	251634	251653				756	15901	15912	887	943859	943950
538	19352	19356				757	752375	752397	889	22230	22270
539	229958					758	270313	270315	889	161196	161197
539	497575	497587				758	855574	855631	890	786987	786998
540	14705	14724				760	128459	128543	892	959599	959602
544	41452					760	258610	258630	893	782478	782490
544	51995	5									

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

A colorful picture of the men who strung the nation's wires in years past is presented by Masterson, and we hope nobody objects to a little good-natured ribbing.

Some Old Timers

In Lima once, when stringing wires,
I butted into old Oliver Myers;
That's when linemen were tired and dirty,
For long hours, beans, a flop and 30.

When reel wagons blocked the road,
And spurs struck sparks as strong men
strode
On a toll line, with the husky blokes
Who spent their wages on booze and smokes.

Near every exchange where a circuit stops
The towns all needed some extra cops!
On pay days, so I've heard the tale,
A lineman, soused, was found in jail!

Anson Clapper, I also knowed,
He knew the quads and Phillips code;
Another real guy that loved to stall
Was old "Iron Jaw" from Beaver Fall.

"Overcoat" Riley was the man of the hour;
Boy, but that gaffer had a voice of power!
And "Big Foot" Hogan once hurt his spine
Monkeying with a 50-foot pine.

Neal Craven, I think, lives down in Wooster,
And he still hangs around the way he uster.
Old "T-Bone" Murphy was a brick, they said.
I hope he misses this poem I made.

I cannot forget two comrades of old,
That's O'Connor and Jimmy Higgins the bold.
And I could sing forever of the linemen
Like these immortals—amen, amen!

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

* * *

Home

The pusher yells, "It's time to quit!"
You stop tugging at the stocks and dies,
Your tools are packed hurriedly in their kit,
And towards home your crate swiftly flies.

Maybe it's only a three-room flat,
Or a cute bungalow so cozy and small,
But it's the place where you hang your hat
And it has "welcome" hanging on the wall.

Your "better half" greets you with a smile—
Those tired feelings are forgotten;
The water is hot in the bath of tile,
Life, after all, isn't so rotten.

With work for today you're through.
No more you hear the pusher's grumble.
Tomorrow let troubles start anew,
Tonight all's peaceful at home so humble.

The kiddies let out a joyous wail
As they search for cookies you missed,
Their fingers fumble with the lunch pail
As they raise rosy faces to be kissed.

All of this you old bachelors miss,
As you travel along life's road alone.
There's nothing like kids and a helping wife's
kiss
To make any old place "home sweet home."

CORN COBB WILLIE,
Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

Or maybe it WAS a miracle!

Maybe it's the heat, or perhaps my worthy
Brothers are just spoofing me. Quien sabe?

Big Jim Collins he says to me, "The pick-
erel, down in Pogues Run, were just wild
about green frogs. So I and Brother Steve
Kessler made a run over to Pleasant Run to
see if we could pick up a few green frogs. We
had caught a few and I saw one on a cabbage
leaf. I slipped up on him and was just about
ready to pick him up when to one side of him
I saw a movement in the water, which on
closer view proved to be a big water snake.
Then I noticed something move on the other
side of the cabbage leaf, and by durn, there
was another snake just about the same size
as the first. So I ses, 'Steve, which one do
you bet gets the frog?' About that time
both snakes made a lunge at the frog and the
frog made a frightened leap in the air. The
snakes missed the frog and in their excite-
ment grabbed each other's tail and began to
swallow, in a few minutes they had swallowed
each other up to their necks, and all at once
both snakes disappeared. Brothers, I had
witnessed a miracle—both snakes had com-
pletely swallowed each other."

GREENE, L. U. No. 481.

* * *

*One of our old contributors, in disguise,
sends in this verse. Stickney, he says, is a
pumping plant so far out west of town that
the natives live in wigwams:*

Wild West

Way out West in the Musketeens,
At Stickney,
The tom cats sit on the pumping machines,
At Stickney;
They've sent me here, and I do fear
That water will flow where it shouldn't go,
For the switch and the pump me do stump,
At Stickney.

And the lines coming in are a veritable sin,
At Stickney.
They go from here to there and almost every-
where;
And the lights on the board would puzzle the
Lord.
So if sewage goes crazy and power gets hazy,
'Tis me, at Stickney!

NUMBER NINER.

* * *

Transportation Troubles

The manager of a street railway was at his
desk. A tall, angular female was ushered in.
"I have a complaint to make."

"State your case, madam!"
"Well, I was standing on a corner and a
street car came along and deliberately passed
me by."

"Did you step out or make any sign that
you wished to take the car?"

"No, but I was standing on the corner
and the motorman deliberately passed me
by."

"Well, madam, we have about 700 carmen
in our employ and among them are two who
are mind readers. If I find that it was
either of these two who passed you by I will
have him instantly dismissed."

"SHAPPIE."
Victoria, B. C.

*Here's a welcome to R. Ruffles, of La-
Grange, Ill., but next time, me boy, please
give us your local union number:*

A Lead of Poles to the Pearly Gates

One day at noon when the sun was hot,
As "Red" lay dozing in a shady spot,
There came a vision clear and bright
As things are seen in broad daylight,
Of a lead that was built, true and straight,
That stretched from earth to the Pearly Gate.
The poles were glistening, sparkling white,
Never were such seen by mortal sight.
The arms were of wood precious and rare,
Fashioned and trimmed with the greatest of
care.

Diamonds on pins dazzled the eye,
Like gleaming stars in a summer sky.
The wires were spun of purest gold.
It was a most wonderful sight to behold!

As the vision unfolded and larger grew,
"Red" saw a foreman and linemen crew.
To the foreman he spoke, "Pray, friend, will
you tell
Is this Western Union or Mother Bell?"
"This is St. Peter's private line,
But used by the angels most of the time.
Want a job?" said the foreman. "I'll put
you on,

But we only work from 12 till 1;
Four days a week, no less, no more,
Are union rules on the Golden Shore.
The scale is \$20 per day,
Considered up here as pretty good pay.
Now, buddy, if this looks good to you,
Start in the morning as one of my crew."

Now "Red" had worked the country o'er,
From the eastern coast to the Pacific shore.
Battled in winter with snow and sleet,
Worked through the summer's scorching heat.
Here was a job dreamed of night and day,
Nothing much to do but draw his pay.
"Red" started to speak, but then turned
around,

For he seemed to hear an unpleasant sound!
When he looked again the foreman was gone,
But the sound continued right along.
Then slowly the vision faded away,
In the distance he heard a harsh voice say,
"Hey, you red head, you've had rest enough;
Get up that pole and do your stuff!"

R. RUFFLES.

* * *

*In Steve's defense, however, he does read
the funny paper to the baby Sunday morning.*

These Foolish Things

Discarded clothing lying here and there,
A pair of golf shoes on a bedroom chair
To which the mud still clings—
These foolish things remind me of you.
A cherished guest towel used for your
ablution,

A cake of soap dissolving in solution,
And in the bath tub—rings.
These foolish things remind me of you.
You came, you saw, you conquered me.
But how could I foresee
You could so careless be?

Tobacco ashes scattered everywhere,
A cigarette burn in a Windsor chair,
An odor of gin slings—
These foolish things remind me of you.
SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.



LIBERALISM, IT IS WELL TO RECALL TO-
DAY, IS THE RIGHT WHICH THE MA-
JORITY CONCEDES TO MINORITIES,
AND HENCE IT IS THE NOBLEST CRY THAT
HAS EVER RESOUNDED ON THIS PLANET.

—JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET,
Spanish Essayist.

